The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7053. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.--TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

TEMPER OF BOTH HOUSES—EXTREMISTS MODERATING THEIR TONE—CONFERENCES LAST NIGHT—THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The financial situation has been constantly canvassed and discussed during the day, and many conferences were held this evening, which lasted till far into the night. Several Senators met in Senator Morton's room and discussed the situation from the point of view taken by the inflationists. A great deal of activity has been displayed in behalf of a compromise measure, and there has been an interchange of views by nearly all the leading members of the House and Senate. The conferences have been private and confidential, but the temper and results are known. In the first place, there has been a great improvement in the temper of the extreme men on both sides in the House, and there is no apparent danger of any foolish stirring up of strife in that body by imprudent speeches. There is an anxiety on the part of those who earnestly believe in the need of an increase in the volume of the currency, as many do, to agree upon and secure the best measure attainable under the circumstances, and such men have no intention of defeating hopelessly any further financial legislation by forming in line for an open fight. In the Senate, feeling was aroused by an exasperating debate and personal rivalries to some extent, and still remains very intense. At the present time, to bring up the message for discussion would open a bitter and prolonged debate, which would endanger and greatly delay any final adjustment. Even in the Senate, however, feeling is somewhat moderated. There is a great deal of talk of "making an issue," and of "taking a stand," and the like. The preparation of speeches has been begun by some. A report is current that a manifesto is drawn up which over twenty Senators are willing to sign. It is very improbable that any of these foolish things will be done, and the counsels of moderate and thoughtful men are exerting a restraining influence. If debate in the Senate should be delayed for several days, there is little doubt the pending difficulties will have a solution. The fundamental proposition for compromise is free banking, but there must be attached to it certain restrictions to secure the approval of the President, in the first place. The bill already passed in the House has a redemption feature regarded as very important. The retirement of legal-tenders in amount equal to about forty per cent. of the bank notes issued, seems to be generally agreed upon, but whether the withdrawal shall begin immediately or not till $400,000,000 of legal tenders are in circulation is not so nearly settled. Probably the outstanding amount of $380,000,000 will be the limit. Then there are other details proposed which have in view an ultimate resumption of coin redemption, which has not yet received very wide discussion. Of course it is contemplated that the bank reserves now required to be maintained shall be released, if the provision for withdrawing legal tenders shall be adopted. Such is an outline of the measures most discussed. It is felt that upon free banking all can stand, and that with proper restrictions it is equally just to all sections. That free banking will be at last adopted, and in such form as to satisfy measurably all the contending factions, and secure the Executive approval, is confidently believed by most of those who are in the best position to gather the drift of sentiment in Congress.

THE CAUCUS AT SENATOR MORTON'S.

The caucus of about a dozen Republican Senators who voted for the Senate bill, which met at Senator Morton's room this evening, separated at a late hour. It is represented that after carefully considering the situation these Senators determined that they could not recede from the position they had taken by their votes upon the bill, and that they appointed a committee to draft an address to Republican voters, which should state in effect that the veto message does not represent the policy of the Republican Party upon finance, but the views of the Executive alone upon that subject. The committee were instructed to contrast the financial recommendations of the message of the President in December with the veto message. Pending the conference a communication was received from some of the House expansionists asking permission to join in the address, which was accorded. The Senators who propose to take this course will have time while the address is in preparation to consider more fully what they will gain by issuing it, and if their desire is to secure some legislation on the finances which will relieve the needs of the people they immediately represent, rather than to make a breach of the party, they will conclude to delay it till later in the session, for it is a much easier document to issue than to withdraw.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House to-day gave a good sign of its intention to make as rapid progress with public business as possible by refusing to go into the Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar, which was the regular order of the day, and by devoting the day instead to the further consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. This bill will probably be concluded to-morrow. Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, presented an amendment to abolish the Bureau of Education, which he made the text for a Democratic speech. He characterized the Bureau of Education as a potent engine of political power, when the truth is that politics has always been foreign to its organization and to its administration, and that nearly all the money yet appropriated for the purpose of the bureau has been devoted to promoting the advancement of education in the Southern Democratic States. Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, who has given much attention to the examination of the operation of the bureau, very earnestly defended the position of the Government toward education, and explained the purposes of the bureau. The amendment was withdrawn. Nearly two hours were spent in an attempt to reduce the salary of the person charged with the distribution of seeds without making the reduction. It is probable that the expenses of the House pending this discussion, were as many thousands of dollars as the proposed reduction of salary was hundreds. The debate upon this amendment took so wide a scope that the House practically resolved itself into a farmers' debating club. Mr. Lamport, of New-York, the farmers generally, and notably some Western Grangers, were very earnest in their defense of the merits of the Agricultural Bureau. Mr. Lamport believed the wheat which twenty years ago had been introduced in the State of New-York through this bureau, at a time when the wheat crop was almost constantly ruined, had resulted in a benefit to the State of many millions. The latitude allowed for debate in Committee of the Whole was taken advantage of to attack Controller Knox. It was stated that a bureau officer has been distributing financial speeches of Representatives under his official stamp. This practice, it was thought, was unjust in itself, and might result in the creation of great abuse. The officer referred to was the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Knox states the fact to be that sometime since he was asked by bank officers, with whom he is in constant communication, for copies of certain speeches on finance. When he has had occasion to communicate with these bank officers upon official business he has complied with their requests, and inclosed under his official stamp copies of the speech desired. He states, however, that in no case has it resulted in greater expense to the Government than the simple letters themselves would have cost, for the reason that the stamp must of necessity have been of the same denomination without the printed inclosure. But, on the other side, it is said that he sent out 1,500 copies of Mr. Mitchell's speech and 1,200 of Mr. Phelps' speech, and that the Government thus lost the postage those gentlemen would have paid. The affair illustrates the disposition to make small things appear great which has taken possession of the members of the present House.

REFUNDED DUTIES ON FRUITS.

The House this morning adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all the correspondence between the Treasury Department, Collector Arthur, of New-York, and George Bliss, Jr., District Attorney, with regard to the refunding of duties upon fruits. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Randall, and was evidently intended to furnish opposition political capital. It will be remembered that some weeks since the Secretary of the Treasury communicated to the House an official letter stating that the total amount of refunds for fruit was about $70,000. It appears, however, that this letter stated only the amount which was on record in the Treasury Department, and that there had been refunded at the Custom-house, in New-York, for fruits, sums which would make the aggregate amount of the refunds nearly $400,000. A great portion of the amount refunded in New-York is made up of the excess of duties paid in order to facilitate the delivery of goods, and does not represent, in point of fact, an actual refund of duties assessed.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING THE NOTES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency resumed examination into the arrangements of the Treasury Department for printing and engraving notes. Assistant Secretary Sawyer and George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, appeared for the Treasury Department, and Gardner Hubbard for the American Bank Note Company. The Treasury officials at first demurred to the presence of the attorney of the American Bank Note Company, and to the jurisdiction of the committee. They thought that they were not on trial for impeachment. This question of jurisdiction was long debated, and the committee finally overruled the demurrer to their jurisdiction. The detailed examination will continue to-morrow.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson leaves to-morrow for a week's absence in the South. He is very much worn by the events of the past few weeks, and needs rest and absence of excitement. There is upon the street a report that he has already placed his resignation in the hands of the President.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Among the wild schemes which it is given out the inflationists will attempt to pass on Monday, under the suspension of the rules, is a bill providing for a restoration of the income tax. The original income tax was five per cent. The last income tax was two and a half per cent. The provisions of the bill which it is proposed to pass fix the tax at three per cent. It is evident that this movement is designed to place the supporters of the message in the House in a position where they will be obliged to show whether or not they favor increased taxation.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to-day reported to the Senate the bill to provide for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award, without any amendment, the bill being the same which passed the Senate last session, and which was introduced by Mr. Edmunds on the first day of this session. It is understood he will call it up for action at an early day.

VALIDITY OF UNSTAMPED DOCUMENTS.

The Senate to-day passed a bill of some importance to the States recently in rebellion. It provides that no legal instruments or documents required by law to be stamped, which were executed in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas prior to July 1, 1865, shall be held as invalid by reason of the failure to attach such stamps.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Mr. Windom submitted the report of the Transportation Committee, to-day, to the Senate, and made a long speech explanatory of the features of the report. He was listened to with more attention than has been noticed in the Senate for some weeks past. Senators from both sides of the Chamber taking seats near him and manifesting great interest in his remarks. The currency question absorbs the attention of Congress so fully, however, that there is little prospect of any effort to secure an expression on the transportation question till very late in the session.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the House to-day secured the adoption of his amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which provides for the complete reorganization of the War Department. This plan for the organization has been recommended by the Committee on Civil Service Reform. The total amount saved by this amendment over the present expenditures of the War Department is $167,360.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Frank E. Frye, of Maine, Consul at Omoa, Honduras; Joseph Reno, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Kentucky; George P. Fisher, United States Attorney for District of Columbia.

Postmasters.—P. Putnam, at Laconia, N. H.; Edwin Rogers, North Adams, Mass.; Joseph C. Chaffee, Lee Mass.; Andrew L. Tinkham, Middleboro, Mass.; Henry Chickering, Pittsfield, Mass.; Fannie A. Smith, Dover Del.; Enoch G. Bidwell, Norwich, Conn.; Albert H. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Paul Shirley is ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco on the 1st of June next; Lieut. Commander Charles S. Cotton is ordered to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Master Thomas S. Phelps and Ensign William Hulborn are ordered to the Richmond; Chaplain Frank B. Rose is ordered to the navy-yard at Philadelphia; Capt. Charles H. Baldwin is detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco on the 1st of June next and placed on waiting orders; Commander E. P. Lull has reported his return from Aspinwall and been ordered to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., as executive officer; Chaplain E. C. Bittinger is detached from the navy-yard at Philadelphia on the 30th of May next and placed on waiting orders.

THE CORKINDALE MURDER.

LONDON, Ontario, April 24.—A man named Nelson and his wife were arrested at Windsor, last night, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Corkindale, a resident of Strathroy, whose mutilated body was found in the River Sydney about ten days ago. Twelve persons are now in custody charged with complicity in this crime, and there is still another wanted.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR SHOT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 24.—A passenger on the train this morning shot the telegraph operator at Green River (Wyoming Territory) Station. It is supposed that the injury will prove fatal. The reason given by the assassin was that he mistook him for another man.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 24.—This morning a locomotive and sixteen loaded coal cars ran off the track at Vail's gate, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway. Nobody was hurt. An open switch was the cause of the accident. The track was cleared in the afternoon.

ALBANY.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE—THE SUPPLY BILL BACK IN THE HOUSE—RAPID TRANSIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 24, 1874.

Little or no business of general importance was transacted by the Senate to-day. Several bills of local interest were considered on their final passage and disposed of. Among those passed was the bill authorizing the construction of a railway from Vesey street to the South Ferry, in New-York City; that which provides for the improvement of Tompkins square, and the bill authorizing the Controller to raise $250,000 for the support of the New-York Park Department. Senator Fox moved to recommit this last measure to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out $250,000 and insert $500,000. This was lost, and the bill passed in its original form.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN MERCHANTS.

On motion of Senator King, the vote by which the bill amending an act providing for the arbitration of mercantile disputes in the port of New-York was lost was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

SUBMERGED LANDS ABOUT NEW-YORK.

Senator Booth introduced a bill which authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York to take for their use certain lands which at low water surround Ward's Island, another which gives the Commissioners of Emigration similar authority, and also a bill authorizing the Mayor and Aldermen to take for their use certain lands in the Harbor of New-York, known as the Sunken Meadows.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

The Brooklyn Bridge bill passed the Senate this morning. Its provisions, as passed, are substantially as follows:

When the cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall, by vote of the Common Councils of said cities respectively, accept the provisions of the third section of this act, and when the owners of two-thirds of the private stock of the New-York Bridge Company shall accept the provisions of the second section of this act, and shall assign to said company all their right, title and interest in the capital stock of said company, then and thereafter the Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company shall consist of twenty members to be appointed as follows:

The Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint eight of such Directors, and the Mayor and Controller of the City of Brookly eight more. The Mayors and Controllers of said cities respectively shall, by virtue of their offices, be Directors of the company, and, with the persons to be appointed as aforesaid, shall constitute the Board of Directors. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled in the same manner as the Director whose place shall become vacant was appointed. Directors appointed to fill vacancies shall hold their places for the unexpired part of the term of the Directors in whose places they may be appointed. The Directors appointed in pursuance of this section shall hold their places until said bridge is completed or open for travel.

Whenever any private stockholder of the New-York Bridge Company shall give his assent to this act, by an instrument in writing, signed and acknowledged by him, so as to entitle it to be recorded, and the same shall be duly recorded in the offices of the Registers of the City and County of New-York and of the County of Kings respectively, the Directors to be appointed under the provisions of this act, on behalf of the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York, are hereby authorized to purchase the rights of the private stockholders in said company, and to provide for the payment thereof upon such terms as they may be able to agree upon.

The said bridge is hereby declared to be a public highway for the purpose of rendering the travel between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn certain and safe at all times, subject, nevertheless, to such tolls and prudential and police regulations as the said Board of Directors shall, from time to time, establish and prescribe; and for the purpose of completing the same the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, in addition to the amounts already subscribed by them, are authorized to issue bonds, bearing interest, not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to provide and pay to said company in the manner heretofore paid by them, the following sums of money, viz.: The City of New-York, the sum of $500,000 in each of the years 1874 and 1875, and the City of Brooklyn the sum of $1,000,000 in each of said years, and the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall hold and be invested respectively, with stock in said company, in addition to such as they may otherwise hold, equal to the amount so to be paid by them as aforesaid, for which purpose the capital stock of said company shall, by virtue of such payment, be increased to the amount thereof, from time to time as the same shall be paid.

The said company shall be chargeable by the Controllers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, with all interests on the bonds issued by them under this act, and the sums required to pay such interest shall be withheld by them annually from the appropriation provided for in the preceding section, and shall form and be charged on the books of said company as part of the cost of the construction of said bridge. On the completion of said bridge, the income derived from the same by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall be applied toward the payment of the principal and interest of all bonds issued by said cities for their stock in said bridge. In the year 1879, and annually thereafter, there shall be paid into the sinking fund of said cities respectively, $150,000, for the purpose of paying said bonds at maturity, and any deficiency in the amount of principal or interest annually required, shall be raised in the annual taxes of the said cities respectively.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

In the House to-day, Mr. Batcheller moved nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments to the Supply bill and for a committee of conference. The motion prevailed, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Batcheller, Spencer, Alvord, Weed, and Beebe, on the part of the House.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Quick Transit bill of Mr. Eastman came up in the House to-day on its third reading. Mr. Wight made a motion that a bill which he offered be substituted for the act introduced by Mr. Eastman. The motion prevailed, and subsequently, at the instance of Messrs. Batcheller and Blumenthal, the substitute in question and the Third Avenue and Vanderbilt bills were made the special order for this evening. Mr. Wight's substitute is substantially the bill of Mr. Eastman, with the amendments inserted which were offered when the measure was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and which the Lincoln-Weed faction voted down in order to be avenged on the author of the act for his exposure of their misdoings. Lincoln and Weed lay the flattering unction to their souls that the ostensible defeat of Eastman's bill is a triumph for them, and affords a kind of refutation of the charges made against them by the member from Dutchess and the press of New-York. The main features in which the substitute differs from Mr. Eastman's bill are the following: It provides that all the Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor shall be residents of the City of New-York; the Commissioners are prohibited from running a surface road, and from locating the route on Broadway, Fifth avenue, or Madison avenue. The offer of a prize of $20,000 for the best plan for rapid transit is left optional with the Commissioners.

In the evening, when the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Alvord made a final effort to kill it by moving an amendment granting to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York the powers proposed to be conferred on the Commissioners. Mr. Blumenthal made a vigorous speech in opposition to the amendment. Its object was, he claimed, to load down the bill and kill it, and he plainly intimated that this was done in the interest of Vanderbilt. Mr. Miller stigmatized the amendment as the most recent stratagem of the friends of monopoly to defeat the measure which the people favored. Messrs. Eastman, Batcheller, Spencer, and others also spoke in opposition to it. It was advocated by Messrs. Weed, Lincoln, Beebe, and Waehner. The vote upon its adoption was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abeel, Alvord, Beebe, Bordwell, Coffey, Carpenter, Cleary, Dickson, Donahue, Ely, Foote, Griffin, Gurnee, Hanrahan, Hardy, Hazelton, Hiller, Hoag, Kirk, Kahinka, Landfield, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mackin, E. Miller, Morey, Murray, Nice, O'Callaghan, Patten, Quinn, Schifferdecker, Shattuck, Simon, J. W. Smith, Snyder, G. W. Spencer, Stevens, Stover, Taylor, Thorn, Townsend, Waehner, Weed, Witbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, and P. Woods—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, Allen, Badger, Barrow, Bassett, Batcheller, Beecher, Bennett, Berri, Biglin, Blumenthal, Bostwick, Braman, Burritt, Chadwick, Clark, Comstock, Coughlin, Daly, Davis, Deane, Denniston, Eastman, Farrar, Fish, Goss, Gregory, Hayes, Healey, Houghton, Jones, Leake, Lockwood, Lynde, Manley, McAfee, McGroarty, McQueen, Melvin, W. Miller, Persons, Petty, Phillips, S. G. Pope, Prince, Sanford, Scherman, Sherwood, Sloan, H. Smith, Speaker, C. S. Spencer, Stacy, Sullivan, Tewksbury, Vedder, Wight—57.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 70 to 31.

BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly to-day got through a creditable amount of work, passing nearly fifty bills, among which were the following:

Amending revised statutes in relation to laying out public roads.

In relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and the collection and vacation thereof.

Amending act for support and care of State paupers.

To incorporate the South American Trading Company.

Amending charter of the New-York Coal Exchange.

For widening One Hundred and Thirtieth street, in New-York.

In relation to Brooklyn, Winfield and Newtown Railroad Company.

Authorizing Brooklyn Cross-town Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

Amending charter of the Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity of New-York.

To amend act relative to duties of Clerk and other officers in Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York.

In relation to the opening, widening, and straightening of the King's Bridge Road.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law, and to change the name of the Beach Pneumatic Company.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

The Senate Committee on Cities gave a hearing to-day to District Attorney Bliss, who appeared to advocate the passage of the bill which provides that the Mayor of New-York City shall have power to make appointments to fill vacancies without the concurrence or confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Bliss said that he did not wish to disguise his motives in advocating the bill. It was a political necessity, and should be regarded by the Republican party in that light. It was not the wish of the party in New-York City to increase its power, but it was desirous that the Democrats should not have a majority in the Police Commission. As the board now stood it was equally divided, but a vacancy existed, and the term of office of one of the Republican members would expire in a few weeks. The Mayor wished to appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy which existed, but the Board of Aldermen refused to confirm his nomination. The only reason which could be assigned for their action was that they desired to give the control of the Police Department to Tammany Hall Democrats. The bill under discussion would prevent this, and at the same time would do no injustice to the Democracy. On these grounds he advocated its passage. After the session this evening the Republican Senators held a caucus on the bill, and unanimously decided to vote in favor of it. Seventeen Senators were present, and their action assures its passage. At first Senators Wagner, Madden, and Middleton were against the measure, but in the end pledged themselves to its support. Senator Woodin stated that while he did not entirely approve of the bill, he would advocate it if its passage was desired by his party. The bill will be reported from the Committee on Cities to-morrow and will pass the Senate early next week. A caucus on the bill will be held by the Republican members of the Assembly on Monday next.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment was also discussed by the caucus, and it was decided that the Republican majority would resist every effort to reconsider the vote by which it was determined to close the session on the 30th inst.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION.

It was also decided to oppose all attempts to alter the clause in relation to the New Capitol Commission which was inserted by the Senate.

SENATE NOTES.

In the Senate this evening Lieut. Gov. Robinson appointed Senators Wood, Selkreg, and Jacobs to act as conference a committee on the Supply bill. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and is favorably commented upon by legislators of all parties.

The Park Commission bill, which provides for laying out that portion of New-York above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, was formally reported by the Senate Committee on Cities. The same committee reported in favor of the Assembly bill providing for paving Fifth avenue with hydraulic concrete pavement.

Gov. Dix to-day nominated Senator Wood for the position of Major General of Militia. The appointment was at once confirmed by the Senate.

THE TEMPERANCE ELEMENT AND THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

A conference of representative temperance Republicans from various sections of the State, assembled by private invitation to compare views in reference to political action in the coming campaign, has been held in this city during the past week. The sessions were secret, but it is understood that among other things, it was resolved by unanimous vote to inaugurate measures to concentrate the strong temperance sentiment of the State against the renomination of Gov. Dix, in consequence of his veto, last year, of the Local Prohibition bill. This was deemed necessary in order to prevent so large an increase in the vote of the Prohibition Party as to give the State hopelessly to the Democracy.

ILLINOIS.

ARREST OF AN INCENDIARY—AN ALLEGED ROBBERY CONTRADICTED — DISTINGUISHED AUSTRALIAN TOURISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—A young man named Geo. Kuss was arrested at Janesville, Wis., to-day, charged with having set fire to the Ogden House about a week ago. The officers claim to have proof positive that he is the incendiary.

A special from Cleveland, Ohio, states that the junior member of the firm of Leslie & Young, in that city, reported to the Police on Thursday that their store had been robbed of $10,000 worth of laces. An investigation made to-day showed that no robbery was ever committed, but the report was seemingly an attempt on the part of the firm to defraud their creditors. Young has started for Hoboken, where he resided previous to going into business at Cleveland.

The California express over the Rock Island Road brought to this City this evening a large party of distinguished Australians. The party is composed of the representative men of their various colonies, and collectivelyly represent a large amount of capital. They are on their way to Europe, which country, with this, they visit for the purpose of securing information concerning the arts, sciences, new inventions, &c. The party arrived in San Francisco on the steam-ship Tartar, of the American and Australian Line, one week ago, and in the same vessel were twelve tons of mail matter, which has left for New-York to-night en route for England. On board the next vessel of this line, which is announced to arrive in San Francisco within two weeks, are 252 passengers from Australia, New-Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands, all bound as far East as Chicago.

THE SHIP JAMES CHESTER ASHORE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A dispatch has just been received to the effect that the ship James Chester lies broadside to the beach, and has drifted southward about a half mile. The tugs cannot haul her off. The vessel is in ballast for Naniamo.

THE CAMPBELL SUIT DECIDED.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The suit of the Campbell heirs for a large amount of property in this city, a portion of which includes part of the Louisville and Portland Canal, was to-day decided in the Court of Chancery against the claimants. This claim has been used against the bill now pending in Congress for the disposition of the canal.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

WHOLE PARISHES SUBMERGED.

THE POPULATION STARVING—FURTHER APPEALS FOR HELP—GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—A letter from a planter in Carroll Parish says, that from the overflow there will be twenty-seven plantations in this parish that will make no cotton at all, eleven that may make a half crop, and twenty-nine that are good for a full crop. The water from the Bonnet Carre and McCullen crevasses has overflowed Grand Point settlement, St. James Parish, forcing many to leave their homes and seek shelter in other localities.

A resolution of relief adopted at a meeting in the Sixth Ward, Point Coupée Parish, states that in consequence of the large number of persons living behind the Grand Levee having had their homes completely swept away, and nothing saved, they being cut off from all communication with other parts of the parish, it is essentially necessary that immediate relief be afforded to prevent starvation.

Engineer Van Pelt, of the Levee Company, reports the crevasse at Hickey's beyond control. It is fully a quarter of a mile wide, and about ten feet deep.

Mr. Hickey's residence, a two-story frame cottage, with eight rooms, was taken up by the flood and carried to the back part of the plantation, where it lodged against some trees.

Almost the entire parish of West Baton Rouge and the whole of the parish of Iberville, lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, appear to be under water.

The following communications explain themselves:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

To Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor:

I would respectfully inform you that I have this day received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War to procure and turn over to the Relief Committee for the sufferers recognized by you 500,000 rations of meat, bread, beans, and rice, at the rate of 20,000 rations daily. This will supply 20,000 persons for twenty-five days.

Please notify me of the names of the recognized committee, and where they are to be found.

(Signed,) THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

The following is the reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

Capt. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. In reply I beg to inform you that a committee of prominent citizens, irrespective of party, has been appointed to distribute contributions and supplies. This committee is co-operating with the State authorities, conjointly with the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council of New-Orleans. It consists of Messrs. Duncan F. Kenner, B. F. Joubert, Thomas D. Miller, John R. Clay, John M. Sandige, A. G. Ober, Aristide Mary, Robert Hare, and James Lewis, and its office is at No. 23 Carondelet street.

I respectfully request that you turn over to this committee the supplies referred to in your communication.

(Signed,) WM. P. KELLOGG, Govenor.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE APPEALS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Ex-Governor Herbert to-day received a telegram from the Mayor of New-Orleans, saying:

Request President Grant to order rations to be issued promptly. The wants of our people are pressing. He who gives quickly, gives doubly to a starving people.

President Grant replied as follows:

Dear Governor:

Before receiving the resolution of Congress authorizing the issue of assistance to the Louisiana sufferers, I directed the Commissary General to send all the rations of flour, meat, rice, and beans he could to the people now in distress. In addition to the above, the Quartermaster General, under orders of the President, has caused to be sent from the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., a considerable supply of flannel blouses, jackets, shoes, hats, and caps to the sufferers.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEW-YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Five thousand dollars, contributed by the New-York Cotton Exchange for sufferers by the overflow was received here to-day.

THE BOSTON RELIEF FUND.

BOSTON, April 24.—The Boston fund for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers amounts to $15,000, with continued subscriptions.

RELIEF FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—Nearly $2,000 and a large quantity of supplies were contributed in a few minutes on 'Change to-day for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi River. All the committees appointed on Wednesday are at work. None have reported as yet. The money subscribed will be converted into supplies here and shipped to New-Orleans in charge of agents selected by the committee.

RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVEL INTERRUPTED.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—A portion of the Little Rock Railroad was washed away to-day near Riceville, stopping all communication. The extent of the damage is not known. It will be impossible to repair the road until the flood subsides.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—The Jackson Railroad is flooded, bridges washed away, &c., near Amite. On the Mobile Railroad, the bridge over the Pearl River was washed away, and a portion of the West Pascagoula Bridge is gone. There have been no trains today by either road.

A rain-storm prevailed here this morning. The wind was blowing half a gale from the north-west.

Six days' Northern, Eastern, and Western mails are now due.

The steamer Great Republic is due to-morrow, with sixty-nine packages of mail matter.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE LADIES OF THE CAPITAL PREPARING FOR ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A numerously attended meeting of ladies took place at Wormley's to-day at 2 o'clock, preliminary to an organization of a Centennial Committee for this city, under the chairmanship of Miss Olive Risley Seward. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, the Chairman of the Central Committee at Philadelphia, addressed the meeting, explaining the objects and purposes of the original organization and of these co-operative committees, and Miss Risley Seward followed with a few remarks expressive of her gratification at the cordial manifestation of interest in the great national undertaking, and announced the arrangements for future organization. Among those present were: Mrs. Gen. Emory, Mrs. Gen. Beale, Mrs. Carlile, Mrs. Wm. L. Marcy, Mrs. S. S. Mitchell, Mrs. A. R. Shepherd, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Cambell, Mrs. Admiral Powell, Mrs. Gen. Chipman, Mrs. S. V. Niles, Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mrs. Ex-Senator Grimes, Mrs. Bion Bradbury of Maine, Mrs. Burleigh of Maine, Mrs. Gen. Parke, the Misses Williams of Massachusetts, Mrs. Fitzhugh Coyle, Mrs. E. P. Bouligny, Mrs. F. A. Goddard, Mrs. Col. Harris, Mrs. Gen. Dorman Eaton, Mrs. T. G. Addison, Mrs. H. D. J. Pratt, and others.

Five great granddaughters of signers of the Declaration of Independence were among the ladies in attendance.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE'S DAY.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Nineteen American societies have promised to be present at the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste's Day, and favorable answersare expected from a number more.

THE MAINE RAILROAD TAX ASSESSED.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 24.—The Governor and Council adjourned this afternoon after a very busy session. The tax on railroads was completed and assessed, amounting to $105,444. It is understood that all the railroads will meet the tax except the Maine Central, Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and Dexter and Newport, taxed about $55,000, which roads claim exemption under their charter. The State will test the question if they resist payment. About $30,000 of the tax will go to towns where shareholders reside, and the probable balance of nearly $70,000, if paid, to meet the State's expenses.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

THE FORCES OF THE RIVAL GOVERNORS EVENLY MATCHED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.—Negotiations have been going on to-day between the two hostile parties, to the effect that both shall retire all their forces except a body-guard, until a competent tribunal settles the question as to the Governorship. Baxter has convened the Legislature for that purpose, and proposes to have the matter referred back to the people for final settlement. Brooks holds that Baxter has no power to call the Legislature together. Brooks is today engaged in erecting new barricades and a powerful magazine in the rear of the State-house. Some of his troops have gone home. Baxter has stopped sending his men home. Both forces, as to numbers, are now pretty equally divided. Baxter's are now nearly all white men, and Brooks' mostly colored.

Baxter to-day sent the following telegram to the President:

President Grant:

In accordance with my correspondence with you by telegraph, I have convened the Legislature for the 11th of May. I have sent home part of my forces, and would willingly send the balance, except a small body-guard, but Brooks retains his whole force and receives reinforcements. All the people want is that peace be restored and the Legislature protected in the performance of their legitmate business.

(Signed,) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

Col. Johnson, Secretary of State, has not yet received any reply to his demand for the public buildings, of which he is custodian, and his office in the State-house.

Lieut. Cushman, of the Sixteenth Infantry, who returned from Memphis this A. M., authorizes and requests a contradiction of the statement telegraphed from Memphis on Wednesday that he went there in order to telegraph to the President, because of the violent partisan feeling in the telegraph office at Little Rock. He says he made no such statement, and that his business was wholly disconnected with the telegraph office at this place. In reference to Col. Rose being fired on by Baxter's troops, he states he gave that on common rumor and not upon anything he saw. Everything is quiet to-night.

BAXTER'S TROOPS LEAVING LITTLE ROCK—FORCIBLE REQUISITIONS ON CITIZENS.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says that many of Baxter's troops have left, but that their organization is still maintained, and armed guards patrol the streets. They made forcible requisitions yesterday on several merchants for provisions.

THE BOSTON BOY MURDERER.

HIS STORY BEFORE THE CORONER—DENIAL OF THE CRIME AND OF HIS SO-CALLED CONFESSION.

BOSTON, April 24.—The boy, Pomeroy, charged with the murder of the child, Millen, testified before the Coroner's jury to-day, and told a very straightforward story, accounting for every minute of his time on the day of the murder, and denying point blank every statement previously made convicting him. He swore that he never saw the child, and was not on the beach. It is the general impression that his story has been put into his mouth. It is stated that witnesses have now been found who fully identify Pomeroy as one whom they saw in company with a smaller boy on Wednesday noon, going in the direction of the shore where the murder was committed, and one person is said to have been asked by Pomeroy, who was at the time in company with a small child, "what the men were shooting on the marsh." Pomeroy does not account for the bloody condition of his knife, simply saying that he missed it. The body of the child was taken to Wiscassett, Me., today, for burial.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK—TWO PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED—FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

NORWICH, Conn., April 24.—The Norwich and Worcester steam-boat train to Boston ran off the track near Norwich last night. The baggage-master was badly hurt and burned. Three cars were smashed. One passenger was seriously injured. Mr. Cushing, a baggage-master, was badly burned. The doctor says he cannot live. The accident occurred quite near the place where the steamer City of New-London was burned some time ago. The road runs along the banks of the Thames.

The cause of the accident was a broken rail. The baggage and smoking cars were thrown from the track about a mile and a half from Allyn's Point. Seth Cushing, the baggage-master, of Boston, was caught between the baggage and penned there, and the hot stove and coals fell on the left side of his body, which is literally roasted. The left arm is burned to a crisp. He was brought to this city, and, the physician deeming it unsafe to carry him further, he was taken to the American House, where he now lies in a critical condition.

It was a very narrow escape from a terrible accident. The engine, which was run by the noble engineer, Cooper, who has only recently recovered from a terrible scalding, jumped the broken track, as did also the Adams Express flats. The baggage and smoking cars were thrown from the rails, the first being thrown over and the stove inside setting on fire the contents. John James, the through express messenger, jumped into the Thames River and was rescued with only slight bruises. All the passenger cars behind the smoking car remained on the track. The patent air brakes are now attached to the trains on this line, and they no doubt saved many lives.

At 4 o'clock this morning Superintendent Andrews sent down an extra train, and the passengers have all been sent on to Boston. Only a few were slightly bruised, and the trains are again running regularly to-night.

STRIKE OF SHORT RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24.—The strike of section hands and bridgemen on the Louisville Short-Line Railroad still continues. Freight trains are not moving on the road. The morning train will be sent out to-morrow. The water-tanks have been tapped all along the line, and some of them have been burned. The strikers refuse to work or to let others work, and are reported as saying they mean to hurt nobody but will persist until their terms are acceded to. It is difficult to obtain full and perfectly trustworthy news of the matter.

CIVIL RIGHTS—A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY MULCTED.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Alexander Ellis, colored, has recovered $100 from the Narragansett Steam-ship Company for refusing him a seat at dinner in the dining-room of the steamer Providence. At a previous trial the plaintiff was awarded $400, but the verdict was set aside on a question of law.

SUICIDE OF A TRAVELER.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 24.—A gentleman named T. M. Vineyard, a passenger on his way to New-York, today committed suicide at Ogden. A verdict of "temporary insanity" was rendered. The deceased had any abundance of money. His body will be sent on to New-York.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Mr. C. J. Bridges has addressed a circular to the heads of Departments of the Grand Trunk Railroad, announcing the acceptance of his resignation as Managing Director, and stating that from this date Mr. Hickson, Secretary and Treasurer, will be in charge.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ANNULLED FOR BRIBERY.

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, said the next harvest in India promised to be abundant, and the present provision against famine was undoubtedly ample.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Smollet moved that the suddenness of the late dissolution of Parliament is deserving of the censure of the House. He characterized the act as a *coup d'état* by which the last Government sought unconstitutionally to retain power. He declared that Mr. Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem which was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation.

Mr. Whalley seconded the motion.

Mr. Gladstone stigmatized the assertion that the dissolution was secretly planned as untrue, absurd, and impossible. He challenged a repetition of the word "trickster," which had been applied to him, and upon the refusal of Mr. Smollet to repeat it, he charged him with lack of decency and manliness. He defended the act of dissolution, which, he declared, would have been more inconvenient had it been postponed.

On concluding his speech Mr. Gladstone left the House.

The motion was negatived without a division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

The last Parliamentary election in Wakefield has been annulled on account of bribery.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

ELECTION OF TWO LIBERALS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 25—5 A. M.—Messrs. John Holms and Henry Fawcett, Liberals, have been elected to the House of Commons from Hackney by 2,000 majority.

SPAIN.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 24.—Malcampo has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

It is reported that the Carlists have released all their prisoners of war.

CARLIST FUNDS SEIZED.

MADRID, April 24.—Three million reals, intended for the Carlists, have been seized in Santander.

L'AMERIQUE.

THE SHIP TIGHT—HER VALVES OPEN—THE STEAMER'S BAIL FIXED AT £125,000.

LONDON, April 25—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Plymouth reports that the French steam-ship Amerique, having been freed from water, has been examined.

The hull was found to be tight, but the valves were open. Her crew have been telegraphed for, and she will proceed to Havre on Monday.

The Admiralty Court have fixed her bail at £125,000.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE STEAM-SHIP SILESIA AGROUND IN THE ELBE.

LONDON, April 24.—The steam-ship Silesia, from New-York April 11, for Hamburg, is aground in the Elbe, and is reported to be in a dangerous position.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE CROPS IN JAMAICA—MAIL CONTRACT RENEWED—A REVOLUTION IMMINENT IN HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 15.—The colony continues to progress and agriculture generally may be said to be thriving. The late high price of coffee has inspired the small cultivators to increase very considerably their area of cultivation.

Cable communication is reopened once more between the West Indies and the United States, as also Central and South America, so that communication is direct and prompt.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which at present gets £114,000 per annum for the semi-monthly conveyance of mails between Southampton and the West Indies, have got a seven years' renewal of the contract for £80,000 sterling. Five other companies were unsuccessful competitors.

The inhabitants of this colony are extremely anxious that the Government should grant the subsidy at £4,500 for a mail service between this place and New-York, to the Pacific Mail Company's line of steamers, which is giving great satisfaction and doing much to afford contentment among the shopkeepers who are glad to see a few hundred passengers let loose in the city for a day.

Affairs in Hayti are in a very unsatisfactory condition. A revolution is feared and it may break out at any moment. The north has its candidate for the Presidency, but President Nissage is pledged to deliver the Presidency only to Gen. Domingue, the Vice President, who is the southern candidate.

The coffee market is greatly depressed.

There are indications of a rainy season setting in.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 25—1 A. M.—The winds have shifted to northerly and easterly over the Southern States, with cloudy and rainy weather, and to north-westerly; over New-England with clearing weather, partly cloudy weather has prevailed over the Middle States with light rain in Southern Virginia; the barometer has fallen over the North-west and upper lake region, with rising temperature, increasing east to south winds, and from Nebraska to Minnesota light rain. The Missouri River at St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, and the Mississippi at nearly all the stations, have continued rising, but the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio above Evansville, have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England the winds will shift to north-east and south-east with increasing cloudiness, and rain during the afternoon or night.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, increasing south-east to north-east winds, cloudy weather, and over the former section, and possibly over the latter, rain.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by west to north winds at night, with clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, north to west winds, clearing weather and rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Lower Ohio Valley, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, with clearing weather.

From Missouri, north-eastward over the upper lake region, higher temperature, brisk and possibly high southerly winds, veering to westerly, and rain.

The Mississippi River, from Cairo down, continues slowly rising, and the Ohio falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, and Escanaba.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Mining stocks weak. Raymond & Eli, 25; Ophir, 21¼; Belcher, 85; Consolidated Virginia, 87; Gould & Curry, 21½; Crown Point, 88½; Savage, 64¾; South Chariot, 30.

LONG BRANCH.

THE IMPOVEMENT OF PARK AVENUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, April 21, 1874.

The region of the cottages extending beyond the West End Hotel shows a few indications of an early season. One family, that of G. W. Curtis, is already established on Ocean avenue, and in the theatrical colony on Cedar avenue and Park avenue the Albaughs, the Cummings, and the family of Ned Adams have been down for more than a week. The fact is that, as soon as traveling ceases to be unpleasant, Long Branch is a very charming place of residence, even out of the season. Having a population of upward of 5,000 people, its markets are by no means inferior, and, indeed, with the one exception of good beef, even a liberal table like Mr. Murphy's can be very thoroughly supplied. There is excellent veal and lamb, abundance of vegetables, fish, eggs, and poultry, very excellent butter, and tolerable bread. The brave families, therefore, who go down to the sea in the middle of April are neither so daring nor so miserable as might be imagined. The probability is that the example now set of early Branching will become contagious, and it will be the fashion for the cottagers to go down before the *turba Remi*, and have all the pleasures of town and country and watering-place combined, without any of their disagreeabilities. I must say that I think their heads are level, for the month of May is a most delightful time down here, and so is April usually, though this year it has been nothing but a succession of smiles and storms.

It is obvious that the cottage country has gone as far south as it is going. Beyond Lincoln avenue there are only three or four lots laid out, the last one belonging to Mr. Howard Potter. He has not built upon it, nor is he going to do so this year. The distance from the depot is, of course, one objection; but the real trouble will be found in the nature of the land, which is a succession of sand hills and hammocks. Naturally, therefore, the impetus which has so wonderfully developed this part of Long Branch has been arrested here, and this year there seems to be a hesitation—a wavering—as to what lines shall be chosen for development. Obviously, Lincoln avenue and Park avenue will be the places. But the great mass of persons who are desirous of having cottages in this American Faubourg St. Germain are timid and cautious, waiting for a pronounced lead before they will follow. There were many circumstances which prevented the settlement of Park avenue in former years, or otherwise it would have been most extensively built upon. Almost all the land here was held in very large lots, and the extremely high price kept away speculation. Mrs. Woolley, the original proprietor of all the land which constitutes the cottage country, reserved for herself a large slice around her farm-house, and this being out of the market was also a bar. Along the line of this avenue also were lots held by her immediate relatives. More than this, the West Farm estate of ninety-six acres, facing on this avenue, which was purchased by Conklin, who "temporarily misapplied" the funds of the Market Savings Bank, was involved in litigation and so could not be improved. It has now been secured by the bank, but they have not been able to get for it what the defaulter gave, which was something over $60,000. It will seem curious to the readers of THE TIMES, knowing the value of real estate in Long Branch, that this estate should be quoted so low. But the fact is that the whole front of this property belongs to a Mr. A. S. Bright, and the only access to the West Farm is by a long and tedious right of way from the Dent road, and another from Cedar avenue. The only plan for the bank is to buy the land west of their property, and so get a right of way on Park avenue, or to buy from Mr. Bright his front lots. The arrangement altogether is very peculiar, and there are some bad people who do not hesitate to say that Conklin was either dreadfully cheated, or that he had arranged some combination of which circumstances have prevented the completion.

However, a light is breaking upon Park avenue. Mr. R. G. Murphy, the son of the well-known Hon. Thomas Murphy, bought the large lot of twenty-two acres on the south side, next to Mrs. Woolley, and, opening a road in the centre, broke the land into six lots of three and a half acres each. One of them has already been snapped up by Collector Arthur, who paid for it $15,000, and a gentleman in Philadelphia is negotiating for another one. There is a slight rise here, and the cottages, from their position, will all have a sea view, and at the same time will have sufficient protection for their flowers and evergreens. The best point about this is that it will develop Park avenue, the most charming of the cross roads, and up to the present time the most neglected. Edwin Booth's brick cottage is at the further extremity of this avenue, beyond the Dent road. It was sold last year to N. S. Grow, of Chicago, who bought it as a speculation and desires to sell it again. It is so very far back that he will have some difficulty in getting his price, but if he choose to wait until this part has been more settled, it cannot be doubted that it would fetch a fair sum, as the house is surrounded by very fine woods. Lincoln avenue, which, as one may say, has only just been opened, has attracted already the attention of speculators. Lawrence Meyers has bought four lots on the northern side, which are next to the Ocean avenue lots, and purposes to erect cottages on each of them. If he take as a model the very beautiful house which he built for his son, A. L. Myers, on Cedar avenue, he will render this part of Lincoln avenue singularly attractive. Finally, on Cedar avenue, Mr. W. H. Quincy, of the Sheriff's office, who succeeded to Judson Jarvis, bought that lot of Hulich's, six and a half acres in extent, which runs opposite to Mr. Canning's cottage. He gave $7,000 only for it, and is building a very handsome cottage. These are all the improvements on the cross roads.

On Ocean avenue that superb lot facing the West End Hotel has been sold by Spencer B. Driggs to young Kalbfleisch, the son of the late Mayor of Brooklyn, for $30,000. The locality is a very charming one, particularly since Mr. Presbury has decided to adorn this front of the hotel with flower-beds. And since Mr. Kalbfleisch is going to put up a cottage equal to the situation, it needs must be a very fine one indeed. The next transaction has been the purchase by Mr. James Seligman, one of a firm of wealthy banking brothers that stood through the panic like a rock, of Charles Gould's lot next to Cott's cottage. The lot is 162 feet front, with a depth of nearly 700 feet. He gave for it $14,500, and has a most decided bargain. He will build a cottage here during the year, but in the meantime has re-rented James Brown's cottage. His brother, Jesse Seligman, re-rents, as usual, Gen. Grant's old cottage, the one on the western side of the avenue. The Colt cottage, which is square and squat, and not very handsome outside, but in the interior is extremely cosy and well arranged, has been purchased by an association of the cottagers, and will be used as a club-house in the best sense of the word. This very pleasant addition to the charms of the cottage country the inhabitants owe to the enterprise and energy of Mr. Murphy, who rightly thought that something of the kind was needed, if only to keep the young men from visiting club-houses of another sort. Leitch's cottage is for rent, and so are Stockton's and Wright's, the last two being on the other side of Green's Pond. Mrs. J. W. Wallack has a lot here on the eastern side, next to Mr. Murphy's old cottage, which she offers for sale for $17,500. The locality is excellent, but, as the lot is only 100 feet front, by 400 depth, it is clear that the price of land here has not been affected by the panic. Mr. Murphy's old cottage and lot have been bought by Mr. Pullman, President of the Palace Car Company. He has also purchased the lot opposite, on the western side, and to this he has had the cottage transferred, intending to erect a grand and gorgeous one on the old site. The carpenters are hard at work over this and over his stables, which are going to be close to the road, and of a highly ornate character.

The talk about a canal from Pleasure Bay to Green's Pond is only talk. It would be a great detriment to the cottage quarter, without being of any service to the townspeople. At the present moment Green's Pond has been separated from the ocean by a barrier of sand, and there is so little water in it that it makes the idea of a canal seem ridiculous. I think the canal project may be dismissed as an airy scheme, which sprang out of some brain heated by visions of the future greatness of Long Branch. I do not doubt the future greatness in the least, but I do not think it will be commercial. There is an element here which affects to ignore the visitors completely, and which has dreams of Long Branch as a port. Nothing can be more absurd than this, and the sooner that every one resident in the Branch accepts the situation, and strives to make it as eligible a Summer place as possible, all will be well. Ocean avenue is a magnificent device, but there ought also to be a promenade in the hotel quarter, reaching from the East End Hotel to the West End. At present there is nothing of the sort, not even on the cliffs. In wet weather there is hardly a place for walking, save up and down the colonnades of the hotel. This is well enough now and then when the band is playing. But *toujours perdu* is monotonous, and what is wanted in Long Branch is a good extended pavement, either Schilling's or asphalt. A fountain or so would also be an attraction. There are many little things which the Branch people could do; but, unfortunately, they will not spend a penny where they receive hundreds of thousands of dollars, and expect the hotel men and cottage proprietors to do everything. This grasping spirit may overreach itself, and, though Long Branch will always command the patronage of New-York, it will fail to have that national character which lies within its ability.

GAR.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LONG BRANCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would not have presumed to address you, had not my name been pointedly brought before the public in an unwarranted and unjustifiable manner by your correspondent, who has undertaken to give his views about the progress of property in Long Branch, and at the same time to criticise the property-owners. The writer ought to be better informed on the subject before he undertakes to villify gentlemen whose sole object has ever been to promote the prosperity of Long Branch and its vicinity. Let us look not alone to the present, but to the past, to refute his statements, and when the public are in possession of facts, I am sure every right-thinking man will justify the "stand point" I and others similarly situated have taken. The writer of the article in question speaks of us as being "old fogies standing in the way of improvement," being, as he designates us, "obstinate and avaricious." As one story is very good until the other side is heard, let facts speak for themselves. I wish it to be distinctly understood I do not speak for self-aggrandizement, but in self-defense. Some eight years ago, fifty feet of our property was given by us for the purpose of making Ocean avenue on a straight line; we did this of our own free will and accord, and induced others to follow our example; we placed back our Central Hotel six feet from our line so as not to obstruct the view of the Mansion House," and did various other improvements, too numerous to mention, at our own cost. We were the first subscribers of the Long Branch Gas Company, and had it not been for us there would have been no gas company to this very day.

We were the first promoters and subscribers to open the new line of rail of the Sea Shore Line, and also the Long Branch and Deal Turnpike Road. Was this avaricious? Was this old fogyism, and standing in the light of improvement?

Now, Mr. Editor, the Long Branch Commissioners want to take from us four acres of our land for Wordle avenue. They want to take it, and not alone wish to pay us nothing for our land, but to assess us likewise for the working of the road. I ask is this justice? Would such be tolerated in New-York, or in any civilized place on the face of the globe? We hold that as this is for a public benefit, it is but justice to us, as well as the other property-owners, that the "Corporation District" should be assessed at large for the benefits derived from the opening of that road, and all we ask is that we should be awarded the price of the land they desire to take away, and be assessed for the improvement; this is but equitable. We seek nothing but what is right, and that which is wrong we protest against. We have been the pioneers of Long Branch, and everything that has a tendency to promote its welfare has had, and shall ever have, our cordial support and co-operation.

SAMUEL COHEN,
West Forty-sixth street, New-York.

HELL GATE PILOTAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reform being the order of the day, I desire to call the attention of your readers to the unjust tax to which our coasting vessels are subjected—namely, compulsory pilotage in Hell Gate.

In 1871 the State law was so amended as to compel sailing-vessels of 100 tons and upward to pay half pilotage in case they decline the offered services of the pilots. The law applies not only to vessels bound to and from the Port of New-York, but also to vessels passing through in transit to and from the ports of other States. It is an old law abolished once or twice, and resurrected and re-enacted again. At the time of its first passage the number of steam-tugs was comparatively small, but now there are upward of 400 tugs engaged in towing in New-York Harbor and its tributaries, and a large proportion of the vessels employ steam through the Gate. It is the modern and improved means of passing through this arm of the sea, which is constantly thronged with vessels. It avoids or lessens the risk of drifting upon the rocks in light winds or sudden calms. It lessens the danger of colliding when a large fleet is passing, and furthermore, it avoids unnecessary delays, as neither tide nor wind nor pilot need be waited for. But as the law compels vessels to pay half pilotage, whether they employ steam or not, and as they cannot well afford to pay both tug and pilot, economy frequently causes them to take the pilot and reject the tug, which would afford the greater security against the dangers incident to the navigation. Why does not our Legislature, if it has such a tender regard for the safety of our property, pass a law making the employment of tugs instead of pilots compulsory? Such a law would be no more arbitrary than the present one, and certainly would be more acceptable to vessels' owners. Why should we be longer taxed to support the forty-two licensed Hell Gate pilots when the necessity for their services has almost ceased to exist. A dozen competent pilots are as many as are now needed; such a number would be well supported by the voluntary pilotage of vessels requiring them. Some of our vessels, plying between New-York and the Sound ports, pass through the Gate over fifty times a year. It is preposterous to suppose that the Captains of such vessels are not familiar with this channel, or are not competent to navigate their vessels through it. If they are not, let them take steam as they generally do. Allowing that they are spoken each passage, and estimating their average half pilotage toll at $5, they are subjected to an annual tax of $250—quite a respectable sum, certainly, for having insulted the pilots by rejecting their offered services. The whole system of compulsory pilotage, so far as it relates to licensed vessels, is becoming more and more odious, and relief therefrom is seriously demanded by our coasting marine. Mr. Hamlin, Senator from the ship-owning State of Maine, has recently presented a memorial to the Senate from his constituents against the obnoxious exaction of pilate toll in Hell Gate, and he has also introduced a bill restricting States from enacting compulsory pilotage laws. A special message relating to the Hell Gate Pilot law was presented to the New-York Legislature last year by Gov. Dix, and recently the Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Association of New-York have had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce regarding the law, and it is to be hoped that it will be speedily amended so as to leave pilotage in Hell Gate optional with the Captains themselves. The late question, "What must our Government do to revive commerce?" will answer itself if, instead of legislating commerce into compulsory taxes, the Government will legislate it out of them.

SOUTH STREET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

"A BUNGLING RAID."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue under the above heading and your editorial comments convey a wrong impression in regard to what took place on the arraignment yesterday before a Police Magistrate of a number of liquor-dealers who had been arrested for selling without license.

The Board of Excise was prepared to prove that the prisoners were selling without license, and had the witnesses in court for that purpose. They were not called, however, for the reason that a previous intimation had been given to the Commissioners and their counsel that the Judge would not hold the prisoners under the complaint.

In one instance, at least, in the case of one of those arraigned, the Captain of the precinct stated that he had admitted to him that he had no license; whereupon the presiding Judge remarked, in substance, that if proof were given of the fact of his selling, he should have to discharge him, as there appeared to be no punishment affixed to the offense.

If Capt. Petty stated, as the article says he did, that "the counsel of the board called on him and requested him to discharge the prisoners, as he was unable to furnish the required evidence," Capt. Petty was mistaken. The first the counsel saw of him was in the court-room, a short time before the arraignment of the arrested persons, and he then stated to him the determination of the Judge; made no request for their discharge, but expressly told him he would have to produce those he had arrested before the Judge.

A. J. ROE,
Counsel to the Board of Excise.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 21, 1874.

FAILURE OF A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

The attempt to re-district the State of Ohio for members of Congress has finally failed, so far as the recent session of the Legislature is concerned. The last effort in that direction was made in the Senate a few days before the adjournment, when the bill was again put upon its passage and again failed, the vote being 17 yeas to 19 nays—a full vote. Four Democrats—Messrs. Hudson, Buell, Fisher, and Shepherd—voted in the negative. The support of two of them would have passed the bill.

CREMATION.

PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF THE NEW SOCIETY.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on a number of the incorporators of the society which was recently organized in this City under the title of the New-York Cremation Society, for the incorporation of which there is a bill now pending before the Legislature. The name of the society is in itself a sufficient explanation of the object for which it was formed, but as the idea of the substitution of cremation for inhumation has apparently obtained so suddenly and spontaneously, it was the endeavor of the reporter to learn, if possible, whence it originated, and how it was that it had spread so rapidly. In a conversation with the reporter, Mr. Edward A. Caswell said that he thought that the origin of the present movement might be traced to the late Vienna Exhibition; that a certain Italian Professor, Signor Brunetti, of Padua, had sent there the remains of a human body which had been subjected to the process of cremation, which were exhibited in a glass box, and that they had necessarily been seen by great numbers of people. Then the subject began to be discussed almost simultaneously in Germany and England, and from thence it spread to the United States; that, although this was what had caused the matter to be taken up now, still it was a subject that had occupied the minds of many for years, and this was but the crystallization of the general feeling. He had thought over it himself ever since he was a boy ten years old, and had for years been waiting for an opportunity to put his theory into practice. The society, in asking for a charter, had done so solely with the view to obtain power to act as a corporate body—in fact, to be placed on the same footing with the Green-Wood and Woodlawn Cemeteries. They had placed the amount of stock at $50,000, with the privilege to begin work when $5,000 had been subscribed. This sum would be raised immediately upon the granting of the charter, as it had been as good as promised. The society had no idea of making money by the operation, and all who were invited to subscribe would be told beforehand that there was no expectation of a dividend ever being paid, and that it was, in effect, a contribution. Should there be any surplus it would be expended in perfecting and extending their premises. The intention of the society is to start by renting a suitable building on the outskirts of the City, near enough to be of easy access to all. They would then either offer a prize for a furnace, or adopt the one that took the prize at Leipsic, which is the best yet invented. Fire, and not chemicals, will be the agent employed to destroy the bodies. Popular feeling demands that fire should be used, as the idea of purification is almost inseparably connected with it. After the completion of their arrangements in the building they would have a sexton, who would be provided with all things necessary, and who would do all that was requisite for the cremation of the bodies neatly and cheaply at a fixed price. The sexton would also have on hand boxes and urns in which to preserve the ashes of the dead, which would be sold to those who desired them. There could be no objection to their locating the crematory in the city, because there could not be the slightest escape of gas. The bodies would be burned in a reverberatory furnace, in which all the gas that might be generated would have to descend and pass through the fire, and would thus be inevitably consumed. A place of waiting would be provided for the friends of the deceased, and the ashes carefully collected and given to them to dispose of as they should deem most fit. Physicians' certificates, and all the other formalities required by the law in the burial of a man, would be observed. This is a general outline of the plans of the society, which will of course be modified, more or less, as circumstances may demand. There is no doubt, the society think, but that cremation will eventually succeed. The society assumes no combative position; its members consider cremation preferable to inhumation, and they want to give every one who thinks as they do an opportunity to join. On the score of economy, it will be far cheaper than any other way of disposing of the dead, and it is thought that it will be a great relief to the poor, who are now put to great expense under the present system. Mr. Caswell said he was glad to see that it was now being taken up by the press to such an extent. The reporter also called upon Mr. Francis C. Bowman and found him talking with another of the incorporators of the society. He said that although the relative merits of the two modes of disposing of the bodies of the dead had not been carried on to any extent in the public prints previous to the beginning of the present agitation, it had nevertheless occupied the attention of the more æsthetic and cultivated portion of the community for many years. Mr. E. C. Steadman, the poet, he said had told him that he had agitated the question in his own mind more than twenty years ago, and that it had occupied his thoughts, more or less, ever since. The organization was the result of a conference among some forty or fifty gentlemen who have brought up the question as a matter of taste, viewing it in its poetic and æsthetic aspects. They believe in a better mode of disposing of the dead than the one now in vogue, and are desirous to discuss the whole matter thoroughly, and to form a nucleus which will attract others of the same mode of thinking. The intention of the society is not to make any public appeal or address until they have thoroughly divested the subject of all sensation. They are not free-thinkers, nor propagandists, nor pagans, but Christians; and they desire to manage the matter they have in hand in such a manner as will attract clergymen and laymen of all Christian sects. It is a well-established principle of law that a man may dispose of his body as he sees fit; failing to make any disposition, then the next of kin may dispose of it. The recent organization of the society was made purely and simply to enable them to secure sufficient means to carry out their plans, and to protect them from interruption in so doing. One important thing in cremation is that it removes the ancient horror inspired by the grave, and which is never overcome. The dreadful hollow sound of the rattling of the clods upon the coffin, and the knowledge that the body is left to corruption and decay, and all the other ghastly concomitants of the present mode of burial, will be done away with. The idea of cremation has taken strong hold of the æsthetic American mind, and has made a deep impression, and what is most surprising is that the young wives, the charming, refined, intellectual women of society, have heartily approved of it, and are glad that a movement has been made in that direction. The objection which has been urged that it will tend to do away with the beautiful rural cemeteries, of which there are so many in this country, is altogether without foundation, as there will always have to be some place set apart for the ashes of the dead, and no place will be more appropriate or better suited for the purpose than the cemeteries we now have. The vessels or vases containing the ashes may be buried in them, or, better still, may be deposited in vaults, or in *columbaria*, as was done in ancient times. There will be ample opportunity to commemorate the resting-places of the ashes of the dead, and to do honor to their memory, and all possibility of a disturbance of their remains will be avoided. There is really nothing connected with cremation that is at all opposed to religion; the body will be resolved into the elements from whence it came, and the spirit will return to its Creator. Dr. Samuel Sexton was the next one of the members of the society called upon. He said he was very glad indeed that THE TIMES had taken sufficient interest in the subject to send a reporter to inquire specially into the matter, for he considered it a question of much interest to the public. Viewed from a sanitary point, cremation was incomparably superior to any other known way of disposing of the dead, as every trace of the body was destroyed and nothing but a few pounds of ashes remained. It was the most economical way. So far as sentiment was concerned, cremation was in reality much more poetic than burial. When a man died corruption immediately began, and it was certainly better to know that a corpse had been consumed at once than think of it as undergoing a gradual process of decay. This movement would certainly be attended with success. Cremation would be begun in this and the other large cities, more especially in New-Orleans, where, owing to the fact that water is found at less than two feet beneath the surface, there are peculiar inconveniences attending the burial of the dead. The ladies of this City are much interested in the movement. They have much more sentiment in their composition than men, and the horror of the grave affects them much more deeply. They welcome gladly, therefore, a process which will divest death of one of the most dreadful of its phases—burial in the ground, and its attendant consequences. Apart from the sentimental consideration of the matter, there is another thing to be taken into account, and that is the hygienic principle involved. Usually, when a death occurs in a family, its members are all wearied and utterly worn out with watching and attending the sick, and are broken down with grief. There is nothing so relaxing to the system as fear or grief; consequently, any one under either of those conditions is peculiarly liable to sickness. The present custom is for the family to attend the funeral, and, whether the weather be fair or the reverse, they must go. The result is that many contract disease in consequence of having to take a long ride, and having to stand for a considerable time in the cemetery opposed to the influences of the weather. By the adoption of cremation this would be avoided, as the place would be near the City, and the ceremonies performed under cover. Another argument in its favor is that by reason of the nearness of the place of cremation many of the friends of the family of the deceased, who would otherwise find it impossible to do so now on account of the loss of time, would be able to attend the ceremonies. It was a very unfortunate thing for the society that Mr. Schabel should have spoken as he did at their last meeting. He presented the matter in an essentially coarse and crude light. It was more like the speech of a demagogue than that of an earnest, thoughtful man. It was not scientific by any means, and did not represent the views of the society at all. It is a great mistake to look upon the question of cremation as being trivial. It is an earnest movement, and will produce a great revolution in the manner of disposing of the bodies of the dead. It must be quietly and thoughtfully established, and the public will be reconciled when they see the thing put into effect. The process of cremation will be very simple; the body will be placed in a kind of retort, and exposed to very great heat—say, from about 1,700° to 2,000° Fahrenheit; there will be no escape of gas, and it might be done in the heart of the City without any one being the wiser, so far as offensive odors are concerned. The residuum, or ashes, which would be left in the retort would consist principally of carbonate of lime, and would weigh from three to four pounds in the case of an adult. This could easily be compressed into a cake of four inches. The custom once inaugurated by the few would soon be accepted by the many, and the city authorities would most certainly adopt it in the disposition of the bodies of the paupers, and it would certainly be far preferable to the present system. There would be no difficulty in preserving the ashes of each separately, as small *terra cotta* vessels could be provided, and these could be marked and numbered and stored in convenient receptacles, so that any friends who might afterward present themselves might get the remains. A German society, which was formed in this City about the same time as the New-York society, had been invited to avail themselves of their efforts. Dr. Sexton concluded by repeating that he felt sure that the society would succeed in its efforts, and that cremation would prove to be a great benefit to this and all other large cities, both on the score of hygiene and economy.

IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TO CRIME.

A man named Ira Gladding is again in jail in New Britain, Conn., under circumstances of some interest, he being another of those very unhappy individuals, becoming unfortunately altogether too numerous in these days, who "can't help" stealing and committing other crimes. His story is thus told by the New-Haven *Palladium*: "Gladding was recently pardoned out of the State Prison at Wethersfield by President Grant, having served seven years and eight months on a sentence of fifteen years for mail robbery. His first chief offense was in calling at the Post Office in this city and getting the mail of Trowbridge & Sons. Among the letters was one containing a draft for $4,700 on New-York. Taking this draft he went to New-York, forged its indorsement, and got the money; but was soon after arrested and sent to Sing Sing on a charge of forgery only, the more serious charge of robbing the mails not being preferred. Before his time was out he represented that he had some important information concerning the secretion of stolen property in Connecticut, and on that he was pardoned out, and officers came to this State for the purpose of making discoveries. He managed to give them the slip, and they saw then that he was playing a very sharp trick on them. It was only a few days after that he made his appearance in Middletown and went to the Post Office there and took out the mail matter of a local firm and found in one letter $14 in currency. This he appropriated, and was subsequently arrested for mail robbery. Then the old matter of the New-Haven robbery was brought up against him, and he was convicted on two counts and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and a half on each. His deportment in prison was excellent, and he displayed much ingenuity in the manufacture of mosaic work, for which he got good prices. About two years ago several influential gentlemen petitioned for his release, but without effect. His pardon was finally gained in a singular manner. A fancy writing desk made by him found its way to the office of a literary paper in New-York, where it caught the eye of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. She soon learned the story of Gladding's life, and interceded at Washington in his behalf, succeeding in gaining a pardon for him, which reached the prison a few weeks ago. Last Saturday he expressed to several gentlemen a determination to lead thereafter a life above suspicion, but on that very day he passed a forged check for $120 on Brown, Thompson & McWhirter, of Hartford. Monday afternoon he presented himself in New-Britain, under the name of George Case, where he made various purchases under false pretenses, passing one forged check for $160 and nearly succeeding in passing another for $620. He was arrested as he was about to take the evening train for this city. He was identified as Gladding. Tuesday another forged check for $120 was found, having been returned to the Mercantile Bank, of Hartford, from a Boston bank. Gladding has been bound over by the New-Britain Police Court to the Superior Court in $1,000. In default he was committed to jail. He says that he is led to commit crime by an irresistible impulse. His health is quite poor. He is forty-two years old, and has a father and mother living in Berlin."

THE SEARCH FOR RIEL.

The success with which the New Dominion authorities persist in not finding Louis Riel has attracted the attention of the Hamilton (Ont.) *Spectator*, and that obliging sheet endeavors to explain the situation for the benefit of us on this side of the line especially. This is its account of the matter: "When Mr. Mackenzie became Prime Minister, a short time ago, it was known to the whole country that one of the 'planks' of his 'platform' was that Louis Riel should be hanged. In fact, when provincial Treasurer, a short time before, he offered a reward of $5,000 for Riel's arrest. Now, the determination of our new Prime Minister to have Riel hanged made extra caution necessary on the part of that fugitive. He had hitherto been skulking in out-of-the-way places in the western prairies, but it is clear from his conduct that such places did not afford him the security that was necessary to his peace of mind. For the purpose of greater concealment he came to Ottawa and entered the Parliament buildings there, but knowing the firm determination of the new Prime Minister to have him hanged, he cunningly entered by a different door from that used by Mr. Mackenzie, and thus eluded the vigilance of that guardian of justice and punisher of evil-doers. It is even said that he took the precaution to see that Mr. Mackenzie's office door was closed before passing that part of the corridor. So far we have been treading on solid ground, but, unfortunately, there is nothing but rumor and speculation for what follows. On Monday, the 30th of March last, Louis Riel and Prime Minister Mackenzie were in the same building together. Since that time the public has had no authentic news of Riel's whereabouts. The building in which Riel took refuge is a large one, with quite a number of rooms in it. It must not be inferred, therefore, that the Prime Minister, who is so anxious to have Riel punished, has not been diligently searching for him. Quite the reverse; for, besides the number of rooms in the building, there are passages and columns and closets and whole lots of places in which a man may hide himself. This is no doubt one of the reasons why the Prime Minister has not caught Riel. But the chief reason we believe to be this: A short time before Riel's arrival in Ottawa the Prime Minister had the misfortune to lose his spectacles; they were a very choice article of Scotch pebble, which can't be replaced in this country. Without them his eyesight is very imperfect, and it is quite possible that in his search for Riel he has several times been within a few feet of him without recognizing him. An order, we are credibly informed, has been sent to London for a new pair of spectacles; when these arrive it may be considered that Riel's hour has come. It ought to be stated somewhere in this account that Mr. Blake is understood to have assisted the Premier in the search through the house, but unfortunately he is so short-sighted that even with the best spectacles he cannot recognize his most intimate friend at a distance of three feet."

MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN.

A recent letter from a missionary at Yokohama, which is published in the Toronto *Globe*, gives the following statement concerning the present condition of missionary work in Japan: "There are over seventy missionaries, including wives of missionaries, in Japan. These are all residing, with perhaps two or three exceptions, at the treaty ports, and are absolutely prohibited from residing anywhere else in the country—as are all foreigners, except in the employ of the Government. Some missionaries, rather than wait at the open ports, have taken situations as school-teachers, in which case they get out beyond treaty limits, and are able to speak a word for Christ which may prove a good seed that shall bear fruit hereafter. Even at the treaty ports foreigners are required to reside in certain small districts marked out for them, and no exceptions are permitted unless in the case of Government employés. In the open ports the missionaries have access to the people, and are able to do considerable; those who can use the language have congregations and Bible classes on their own premises, no man forbidding them. But no one can go out into the country on a public preaching tour, as in India, China, and other heathen lands. At Yokohama, Yeddo, Koba, Osaka, and Nagasaki there are congregations of native worshipers under the instruction of the missionaries. So you see we are not altogether idle, or absolutely restrained from work among the people. Indeed, there is full work for all the missionaries at present in the country, but it is restricted to certain very limited districts. If religious liberty were granted, there would quickly be a better distribution of missionary forces over the country. Until that time comes, however, we can only work and wait in narrow fields, which after all are sufficiently ample for the force at present in the field. We have in Yokohama the Dutch Reformed, American Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, and United Presbyterian missionaries side by side, all working and waiting."

A REUNITED FAMILY.

A very notable family gathering was one at the residence of Col. Harvey Chapin, Springfield, Mass., on Thursday. Mr. Chapin is in his 87th year, and his eight children average 54 years, all but one being 50 or over. They were all present, and, with one exception, their wives were with them. Mr. E. D. Chapin, one of the sons, is, and has been for many years, Cashier of the John Hancock Bank, in Springfield. H. D. Chapin is an officer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; J. B. Chapin is Assistant Superintendent of the Boston and Albany Railroad, with head-quarters at Albany; Charles W. Chapin is a coal-dealer in Springfield; A. W. Chapin, of Deerfield, carries on an insurance business; George A. Chapin is an officer of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, in Missouri; and Mrs. A. Crooks and Mrs. W. B. Brinsmade, daughters of Col. Chapin, reside at Springfield. The family had a pleasant reunion and a dinner together. Col. Chapin is very well and active for a man of his age.

OUR SWISS POPULATION.

THEIR OCCUPATIONS AND RESIDENCE.

The Swiss population of New-York City is said to number between 6,000 and 7,000. There is in addition a large number in New-Jersey, Paterson especially, and other cities where watch-making and silk-weaving is carried on extensively. In this City they are principally engaged in the various crafts into which "watch-making" is divided—the watch-maker proper, the case-maker, finishers, &c. A large number are in the jewelry business, as also in the fur trade. Then there are carpenters, chair-makers, calico printers, machinists, chemists, confectioners, and keepers of restaurants. Many of the better class are engaged in the higher walks of life, and supply professors and teachers to our public schools and collegiate institutions. There is a great demand for the Swiss governess among the "upper classes," and a special bureau has been established for the employment of Swiss female domestics by the Société General Suisse de Secors Mutuale et de Bienfaisance hereafter mentioned. This people are a sober, frugal, and industrious class. Patient, persevering, and unobtrusive, they follow their various pursuits unmindful of the political factions which agitate this City. They are peaceful and law-abiding, and furnish in proportion to their numbers a very small contingent to the pauper or criminal classes. More than forty years ago, when their numbers were small, they, with their usual thrifty and economic habits, formed a society for mutual protection and assistance, and obtained a charter for their organization. As immigration from their native land increased other benevolent societies were formed, and in course of time all were absorbed by or affiliated with the Société Suisse de Bienfaisance, which, though differing slightly in name from the old society, is simply an amalgamation of other organizations consolidated under the old charter. The Swiss Consul, Mr. Berchmann, by virtue of his office, is Associate President of the society, and Mr. Jules D. Hugenen-Vuillemin, No. 44 Nassau street, is First Vice President and Treasurer. The offices of the society are at No. 63 Bleecker street. There being so few applications for relief, or persons claiming the assistance of the society, the monthly subscription of its members (fifty cents each) is assessed merely to keep up the organization. When it happens that a compatriot or member requires help a sum of $1 25 per day is donated to the applicant, and in case of sickness medical attendance is supplied gratis. The society is in a sound financial condition. Another Swiss organization is the Helvetia Maennerchor, a society for the study of vocal and instrumental music. It gives a concert once a year for the benefit of the Société Suisse de Bienfaisance. There are also gymnastic and rifle clubs, the members of which indulge in the favorite pastimes of the old land, and exhibit the proverbial skill of the Swiss rifleman. The principal part of the Swiss residents are from the French cantons of Neufchatel, Geneva, Friborg, and Berne. "Swiss Italians," from Tessin and the Grissons are also largely represented. The nine German cantons, though larger in extent than the so-called French and Italian cantons, do not furnish an proportionate number to the Swiss colony.

Unlike the people of other nations, the Swiss are singularly divided by distinctive peculiarities. With a population of only about 3,000,000, no less than four different languages are spoken, and a no less diversity of religious belief exists among the inhabitants. In the French cantons the language of that country is spoken; in the German cantons the tongue of Fatherland is the vernacular; so in the Italian cantons, the dulcet *lingua Toscano* is extensively used. A dialect or *patois*—a sort of a compromise between the old classic Latin of ancient Italy and the present language of that land—known as Roumanian, is used by the natives of some of the eastern cantons. Then as to religion, there are the so-called Protestants, comprising Calvinists, Lutherans, and other denominations, forming the greater part of the people; the Roman Catholics rank next in number, and other beliefs, not classified, make up the remainder of the population. The writer asked a Swiss gentleman with whom he conversed if these distinctions were any barriers to social intercourse among his countrymen in this country. "Oh, no," said he; "though differing as we do in language and religious belief, when necessary we act as a unit. Of course the French and Roman Catholic Swiss, owing to their associations and facilities of communication, are, perhaps, sectional, as are also the Swiss of the German cantons, for like reasons; but when the interest of our own, or this, our adopted country, is in question, we are in perfect harmony—a united brotherhood. Do not misunderstand," said he. 'We are all Swiss, and this difference of language or religion does not prevent us meeting in harmony. We love one another. You will never hear of any quarreling among us Swiss." There are two Swiss Protestant Episcopal Churches in this City. One in University place, and another corner of Market and Montgomery streets, east side. Services are also held in the rooms of Association Hall. It appears that the German Swiss affect the east side or "German town," while the French and Italian Swiss are chiefly located in the neighborhood of Houston, Bleecker, and other intersecting streets in the French *quartier* on the west side of the City. The Roman Catholics have no distinctive house of worship.

A visit to the Swiss Consul, Mr. Berchmann, resulted in demonstrating the great commercial ties—great when the extent and population of Switzerland is remembered—which bind the two Republics of the Old and the New World together. The annual exports from Switzerland to this country are estimated at over 100,000,000 francs, about $20,000,000. The principal articles supplied the American market are silks from the looms of Zurich and Basle; linen from the manufactories of Berne; cotton goods from Appenzell and St. Gal; straw goods, automatic music-boxes, accordions, laces and embroidery, toys and watches—the latter and the lace and embroidery imports forming the largest items in the list of Swiss exports to this country. The celebrated cheese of Gruyère is largely consumed here, and enormous quantities are annually exported to this market. These exports from Switzerland are subject to heavy freight rates. Genoa or Marseilles is the natural port or outlet of Swiss commerce, but the impediments which nature has raised between the Mediterranean and the Republic diverts the traffic through France and Germany, and at present the only available outlet for this busy hive of industry and commercial enterprise is via Havre and Hamburg. "Well," said the writer to the Consul, "how do your people feel about American politics, about the great question between the North and South, and generally on local matters?" "Our forefathers," said Mr. Berchmann, "were republicans, and the idea of slavery is repugnant to a Swiss. The struggles of our ancestors were directed against serfdom and the old feudal system, and we could not but side with the North. The war record of the Swiss soldiers during the rebellion will bear examination. As to local matters, as a distinctive nationality the Swiss take no decided part; they are absorbed in other organizations, but they cannot be anything but republicans."

M. THIERS' LATEST REMARKS.

On April 4, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, M. Thiers received at his temporary residence, the Hotel Bagration, four delegates from French residents in Japan, charged to deliver to him a magnificent set of bronze chimney ornaments manufactured in Yokohama, and worth 10,000 francs. It has been rumored that the present was intended for the President of the Republic for the time being, but that is a totally unfounded suggestion, the address accompanying it, signed by 116 French residents, being headed: "To M. Thiers, Ex-President of the Republic." The delegates were M. Eugène Gregore, Ex-Director the Yokohama branch of the Comptoir D'Escompte and MM. Marin Jubin and Dubief. They read the following address:

The distance which separates us from the mother country cannot diminish the sense of the immense services you have rendered to the country. By your able negotiations, you abridged the duration of the foreign occupation. Under your wise administration, France realized an unprecedented loan. You succeeded in calming men's minds, and acclimatizing in the nation that prudent and moderate Republic which passions are now trying to overturn at the risk of civil war. We thank you a thousand times for all you have done. Receive the tribute of the profound gratitude of your far-off countrymen.

M. Thiers, in reply, said he had found France in an abyss, and he had called on all good citizens to aid him to extricate her. He had partially succeeded, but much remained to be done. France every day manifested more and more strongly her preference for the republican form of government, which, moreover, the competition of three rival dynasties had made a necessity. As long as this demand of France was refused she would be uneasy and disunited, and would be neither prosperous at home nor respected abroad. But he believed the opinion of the country must soon prevail, and he hoped for bright days. He warmly thanked the deputation for the splendid gift.

A SUMMER RESORT.

THE VILLAGE OF AURORA—PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF LAKE CAYUGA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AURORA, Wednesday, April 23.

One of the most charming and romantic spots in the State of New-York is the little village of Aurora, quietly nestling upon the wooded slopes which gird the tranquil shores of Cayuga Lake. As a Summer retreat for quiet people, who desire to spend a few weeks among the loveliest scenes of rural life, Aurora has few equals. Upon entering the amphitheatre of rolling woodlands which embosoms the ample waters of Lake Cayuga, the visitor feels impressed with the stillness and solemnity of the scene, and seems wholly shut out from the strife and turmoil of the busy world just left behind. Here everything breathes of calm repose. It is such a place as Goldsmith would have immortalized as the "loveliest village of the plain."

Although not in any sense a notable Summer resort, within the past few years this locality has been visited by many persons anxious to spend a quiet vacation. This season a large number of visitors is expected. Aurora House, the only hotel in the vicinity, is pleasantly situated close beside the railway station, upon an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the lake scenery. It was formerly conducted by Mr. Hatch, but has within the last few weeks passed into the hands of Mr. Lambkin, who has thoroughly repaired it. There is excellent fishing to be had, as the lake abounds with salmon trout, perch, pike, and other kinds of fish. Pleasure boats will be at the disposal of visitors, and altogether a very enjoyable time can be spent in the neighborhood.

This village seems destined to assume large proportions at no distant day. Already several wealthy capitalists have selected Aurora as their rural home, and every year is adding to the number. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the lake, twelve miles distant from Cayuga station, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, from which point the Cayuga Lake Railroad starts along the margin of the lake, running down as far as Shingers, a distance of thirty-two miles from Cayuga and twenty from Aurora. The population of the village in 1870 was 450, but it has since increased to about 600. It has at present four churches, all neat structures. There is a Protestant Episcopal church, a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church, of ample dimensions to accommodate their respective congregations.

Upon a verdant slope, near the railway station, the handsome residence of Col. E. B. Morgan attracts attention, and from the adjoining grounds, running down to the margin of the lake, some charming views of the scenery along the opposite shore may be obtained. Not less favorably situated is the residence of Mr. Henry A. Morgan, embosomed in a neighboring arbor; and still higher up on the hillside stands the mansion of Mr. Henry Morgan, overlooking the village, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the lake, which spreads out its tranquil waters to a distance of some twelve miles to the north and about thirty miles toward the south, the width at this point being about four miles. The orchards in the vicinity of the village are remarkably fine, and Mr. Morgan's gardener, who prides himself upon cultivating the grape with as much success as can be attained in the most favored localities along the Hudson, shows to-day a splendid stock of healthy vines heavily laden with fruit. From one section of the vinery, containing seventeen vines, he calculates upon a crop of over one thousand pounds weight of grapes, and expects the bunches to yield from one and a half pounds up to six pounds of fruit. In another section there is a fine collection of a later growth of vines in which the bunches, though well defined, are out of flower only seven or eight days.

A short distance from the railway station on the road leading to Willett's and King's Ferry, the residence of Mr. Henry Wells, the founder of the express system in the United States, occupies a favored site, and on an adjoining eminence stands Wells' College, which was founded by the liberality of this gentleman in 1866, and was opened for the reception of pupils in 1868. The building is a handsome structure, and is eminently adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The refectories, dormitories, and class-rooms are commodious and well ventilated. The rooms are heated by the most approved steam-heating apparatus, and an air of comfort and well-ordered neatness pervades the entire establishment. The college is under the efficient management of Rev. Thomas C. Strong, as acting President, and is devoted to the higher education of young ladies, who find within its walls a comfortable home and receive a sound practical education. The college is chartered with full collegiate powers by the New-York Legislature, and, though but a few years in existence, it has students from nearly all the States of the Union. Extensive grounds are attached to the institution, affording ample space for out-door sports and healthful recreation. Mr. Wells has spared no expense in the adornment of the college, and recently it has found another generous benefactor in Col. Morgan, who has contributed the magnificent sum of $100,000 for its endowment.

Cayuga County, though not the largest, is one of the most productive in the State, and was settled at an early date, the population in 1800 being 16,000. At the last census it was 59,550. The value of the farm-lands in the county is estimated at $32,712,555, and the total estimated value of all farm productions is given at $5,706,417. In the neighborhood of Aurora some model farms and fine, blooded stock are to be seen, and among others the farm of Mr. Henry A. Morgan, about half a mile distant from the village, would repay a visit.

CONVICT LIFE IN NEW-CALEDONIA.

A correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, who recently visited New-Caledonia, communicates some interesting facts about the convicts. The convicts of New-Caledonia number over 8,000, and are mostly on the Ile des Pines, which is a short distance to the southward of the mainland. Other convict settlements are scattered all round the coast. Owing to the late arrival of the Communists, these numbers will be considerably increased. The convicts are mostly employed on the roads, which, round Noumea, are in excellent condition, and on any Government work that may be going on. They are, at present, reclaiming a portion of the harbor, which, when completed, will be of great value to the town of Noumea. The convicts are paid a few sous a day, part of which is retained until their term of sentence is expired. They are not overworked, and are allowed to smoke—in fact, if anything, I should fancy that they have a better time of it than the soldiers who guard them. Some very clever carved ornaments, made out of wood and shells, are manufactured by the prisoners, who sell them to the storekeepers. Numbers of these curiosities find their way into the Sydney market. If a prisoner escapes a gun is fired, and any one—soldier or citizen—has *carte blanche*, if discovered to shoot him dead. Several instances have occurred of convicts endeavoring to escape, but they invariably have either been shot or drowned in attempting to swim across to the coral reefs, although, supposing they reached them, they could not get away, being surrounded by the sea. Any convict showing signs of insubordination, the guard have full power to shoot him on the spot. I think that this is wrong, for the guards may abuse, and it is said have abused their power. No doubt with a view of soothing their savage breasts, the convicts are allowed to have a brass band, and a very good one it is. They perform once a week, generally on a Saturday, in the town, to the great delectation of the inhabitants, and when we bid our French friends *au revoir* we could hear, floating after us on the breeze, the melodious strains of the convict band.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports recent mineral discoveries in various parts of California. It says: "During the past two or three weeks rich deposits of iron have been found near the boundary line between Placer and Nevada Counties, on the Auburn road. This, it is stated, is equal in quality and character to the iron deposits of Sierra County. The Cosumnes Copper Mine in Amador County has within the last few days produced some rich developments, and furnaces are being reconstructed to smelt the large deposits of ore already obtained from the mine. The coal mines of Amador are giving greater promise, and it is contemplated to use the mineral from these mines in smelting the copper ore from the Cosumnes Mine before referred to. There are also reports of the discovery of coal in Monterey, and quicksilver in Amador and Sonoma. The Ventura *Signal* reports that thousands of tons of crude petroleum are oozing from the hillsides up the Santa Paula and San Antonio Creeks. From the southern counties similar reports are received, especially with reference to strikes of silver ore in San Bernardino and Kern Counties. The owners of a mine of chromate of iron in Lake County are negotiating with a Liverpool firm for the sale of this mineral, the supply of which promises to gradually increase."

SEEING WITHOUT EYES.

At the recent meeting of the Venango County (Penn.) Medical Society at Oil City, Dr. Glebner reported a case which had been reported to the Mercer County Medical Society by Dr. De La Cosset, of a girl of nine years of age, apparently of good, general health, in which there was ptosis, or falling of the upper eyelids so as to completely close both eyes, and in which the eyesight, to all appearances, was defective to such an extent as to necessarily cause blindness; yet the little patient was able to see well with the eyes closed, to distinguish colors, to read from a book, and to distinguish objects at a distance; and this she was able to do even when her eyes were closed and heavily bandaged, so that to all reasonable appearances the light was excluded. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the report of this case elicited quite a good deal of interest by the members of the society, and were it not for the high standing of the medical gentlemen making the report, would have be discredited. No explanation of the phenomenon was offered. The patient has been in this condition some four months.

POLYGAMY IN CONGRESS.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23, 1874.

The Utah contested election case is now under consideration by the House Committee on Elections. The questions at issue are among the most difficult and intricate which that committee has been called upon to decide for many years. The sitting delegate, Elder Cannon, is one of the twelve apostles of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and is a polygamist, having four wives. The contestant, Maxwell, is a "Gentile," and a wounded soldier. His claim to the seat is an element of very little moment in the situation; for if Cannon should be rejected, there is no probability that Maxwell would be admitted. Cannon received a very great majority—in fact, nearly all the votes cast for delegate. The committee cannot, therefore, seriously doubt the validity of his election, provided he possessed the qualifications required by law. The questions are complicated by Mr. Cannon being a delegate, and not a member of the House. If he were a member, the committee would have to inquire, first, whether he received a lawful majority of the votes cast in the election; and next, whether he had the qualifications demanded by the Constitution—that is, whether he was twenty-five years old, and had been a resident of the United States seven years, and whether he was an inhabitant of the State from which he was elected. Having determined all these points in the affirmative, the fact that he believes in and practices polygamy, would not bear at all upon the validity of his election, though it might be deemed cause for expulsion. He has been admitted to the House on the prima facie evidence of his credentials, and if he were a member, he could not be deprived of his seat by a majority vote, unless the committee finds that he had not been really elected, or was not possessed of the proper qualifications. On any other grounds the case against him must be one of expulsion, requiring a two-third vote. But, being a delegate, the case is entirely different. The office, if, indeed, it may be called an office, is not one recognized by the Constitution at all, and therefore is held not to be entitled to the benefit of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the expulsion of a member except by a two-third vote. This is a question of very great importance in Cannon's case, since, if the votes of two-thirds of the members of the House are required to deprive him of the seat he holds on his certificate of election, he will probably not be disturbed. But if his case can be determined by a majority of the House, if the committee should report against him, he would probably lose his seat. Clearly his case is outside any constitutional restrictions, but whether as a matter of public policy the principle of the Constitution in this particular should be applied to delegates or not, is a question that admits of discussion.

Mr. Cannon has taken an oath of hostility to the Government of the United States. This fact seems to have been fully proved to the Committee. There is abundant evidence, at least, to show that such an oath is required of Mormons who pass through the Endowment House; and to those who are well acquainted with the Mormon population, no sworn testimony is needed to show that this oath is no idle form. Every good Mormon believes the United States Government is speedily to be overthrown; and they rejoice at every hostile movement against it from within or without. With just as much propriety the Roman Senate might have admitted Hannibal to its membership as for the House to admit Cannon, save that Carthage was a powerful enemy, and the Mormon hierarchy is felt to be weak.

Mr. Cannon is a polygamist. Polygamy has been pronounced by a statute of the United States to be a criminal offense. Shall a man, living in constant violation of the criminal statutes of the United States, be admitted to a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives? This is a serious question. For, if a delegate cannot be excluded on that ground, certainly a member cannot be. The proposition in the abstract is a difficult one, not to be determined by hasty judgment. But in this case the question assumes a specific form. Must the House of Representatives receive into its body the representative of a community hostile to the United States, living in boastful, public violation of its criminal laws—a representative who is guilty of the communal crimes, simply because that community has been organized into a Territory by law, and because the representative it sends is twenty-five years old and has all the other qualifications defined by the Constitution as necessary for a member of the House? A majority of the House undoubtedly has the whole question at its disposal, for it can repeal the organic act of that Territory.

If a majority can dismember the Territory, it seems absurd to say that the same majority cannot control the admission of a delegate from that Territory, or do any act regarding that Territory, which would be accomplished by the repeal of the organic law. These are but a few of the perplexing questions which arise before the committee when it sits down to consider whether George Q. Cannon, an apostle of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, should be refused a seat in the House.

The refusal of the House to take action against this delegate would be a great triumph for the Mormon Church and polygamy. It would be so heralded by them, and by the politicians who seek affiliations with them. Brigham Young has boasted publicly, in his Tabernacle, that he would force the Congress of the United States to recognize the legality of polygamy by admitting to its membership a polygamist. Never till last year did he dare to attempt this test of the power of his Church. The delegates hitherto sent to the House have not been men with more wives than one. They believed in polygamy, but did not practice it. The reason for this new and more daring step is explained by the Gentiles of Salt Lake in the following manner, which at least seems plausible. There are many evidences pointing to its truthfulness:

When Mr. Greeley was nominated for President, the Mormons heartily hoped for his election, and never had a doubt of the defeat of President Grant. The Church organs and the papers taken in the Territory were all hostile to the Administration; and their clamor deceived for a time people far more enlightened than the followers of the modern Mohammed. It is said that, while the canvass was pending, certain representatives of the Liberal-Democratic Alliance bargained with Brigham Young, and that he contributed a very large sum of money to the treasury of the Greeley fund; and that, in consideration of this contribution, he received assurances that if he should send a polygamist to Congress no objection should be made by the supporters of the Administration that was to be—but was not—to his admission to the House. Brigham, therefore, sent Cannon, instead of returning Hooper; for the delegate is Brigham's and not the people's.

The committee feels bound to keep within the law, and if it does not think justification can be found in the statutes for the unseating of Cannon, it will so say. But if there is a law by which the House can protect itself from the imposition of this man and the community he represents, there is little doubt but the committee will recommend to the House action under its provisions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

With the present number *Harper's Magazine* worthily completes its forty-eighth volume, and in honor of the coming month the book opens with a reproduction of "Corinna's Going a-Maying," one of the pastoral poems of Robert Herrick and the seventeenth century, but here daintily illustrated by E. A. Abbey. In addition to the continuation of the serial stories by Mrs. Craik and Prof. De Mille, there are two short tales that will be read with pleasure, one by Constance F. Woolson, and the other by F. Lee Benedict. The remaining contents are more weighty. First among them we must mention an excellent article on John of Barnevelde, prepared by R. H. Stoddart, from Mr. Motley's most recent work upon the same subject, in which he notices the causes and movements of the thirty years' war. Few men are better qualified to write upon any portion of that interesting period of Dutch history than the author of the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, and the condensed notice here given will only add to the anxiety of the reader to examine Mr. Motley's two volumes for further details. But still it is complete in itself and a well-written memoir of a remarkable man. An instructive account of the seal and seal "fisheries"—to use the common, but not very accurate, expression—is supplied by Mr. Elliott; and under the title of "The Flower Mission" we have a prettily illustrated description, by Ellis Gray, of a movement first started in Hollis Street Chapel, Boston, by a young school teacher, for distributing flowers among the sick, the poor, and those who, from the nature of their occupation and limited means, may not have the opportunity otherwise to enjoy the refining influence of Summer blossoms. The Children's Aid Society and other organizations have since followed the example thus set, but the article is well timed, and if it serve as it should to extend a good object it will be yet more valuable. We can notice only one more article in the present number, rich as it is, and that is a condensation of some of the contents of Dr. Schweinfurth's work on Central Africa. It is by Helen S. Conant, and conveys a most interesting picture of life in a part of the world which has of late attracted much attention. As an example of the style, which is graphic and pleasing, and also as evidence of what is considered female beauty in Africa, we shall venture upon one quotation. It is a description of Old Shol, a wealthy lady of that region.

> "Her naked negro skin was leathery, coarse, and wrinkled; her figure was tottering and knock-kneed; she was utterly toothless; her meagre hair hung in greasy locks; round her loins she had a greasy slip of sheep-skin, the border of which was tricked out with white beads and iron rings; on her wrists and ankles she had almost an arsenal of metal-links of iron, brass and copper, strong enough to detain a prisoner in his cell; about her neck were hanging chains of iron, strips of leather, strings of wooden balls, and heaven knows what lumber more. A soldier, who had formerly been a Dinka slave, acted as interpreter. For the purpose of impressing the strangers with a due sense of the honor of Old Shol's visit, he gave a vivid description of her immense wealth. All the neighboring sheep-farms from which the smoke rose so hospitably were hers; hers were all the bullock-runs along the river-banks; the murahs which extended in every direction of the compass, without exception, were hers; she had at least 30,000 head of cattle; and in addition to all those she possessed no end of iron and copper rings and chains."

We observe in the *Atlantic Monthly* for the first time a department devoted to education, having for its object the discussion of problems which are for the time occupying public attention, or, rather, the attention of persons interested specially in the subject. The design of the conductors of the magazine in making this valuable addition to their plans is to render a practical benefit to teachers, as well by reviewing principles, as by the examination of text books, and we do not question that it will speedily come to be appreciated. We rather wonder that the idea has not been acted upon before. The present number is particularly rich in poetry, there being some half-dozen pieces as varied in matter and manner as can possibly be desired. But the most valuable of them is a tribute to the late Prof. Agassiz, by James Russell Lowell, written apparently from Florence. An article that will probably attract more than ordinary attention in connection with the subject of education is one by Jane G. Austin, entitled, "Behind the Convent's Grille," descriptive of the Convent School of Hochelaga, near Montreal. Many of the most rigid Protestants are ready to admit the excellencies of such places of education, but the author of the present paper carefully analyzes the advantages. After a description of the place itself and the system, she says:

> "The fever-hurry, the competition, the urging forward of overtaxed brains and failing physical powers which is the curse of our modern school system, does not enter within the convent walls. The affectations of toilet, the outside gossip, the daily walks, or travel in public conveyances, so justly dreaded by thoughtful parents who place their daughters in fashionable city schools, are here done away with; and, instead of pale and languid little miniature ladies, are seen genuine children, plainly dressed, simple mannered, ignorant of the world outside the convent gate, learning steadily but not swiftly, occupied with little matters, and gathering strength and courage by and by to face larger ones. In short, the city education is the short, sharp road across a scorching desert, and the convent education the cool and shaded detour to the same point—twice as long, perhaps, and out of sight of the spectators who applaud the rapid, brilliant course, but bringing the contestant to the goal with unexhausted energy and reserved strength and courage for the future."

In a graphic contribution under the attractive title of "A Terrible Twenty-four Hours" Mr. W. Wallace Harney narrates some adventures amid the alligators of Florida and the cyclone of 1871. It is no common-place reminiscence of sensational tendency only, but a well-written, suggestive paper of considerable merit, and one that should be read. J. W. De Forest has an amusing article on cats, ostensibly the cats of antiquity, but actually the cats of all ages and countries, with much history and a little useful philology. Readers who are acquainted with Turgenieff's novels may learn something here of the author, and they who are not may remedy the deficiency—thanks to Mr. Thomas S. Perry, who has contributed a good article on the subject. The other papers are the serials: "Prudence Palfry," "Mose Evans," and "Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing." But the notices under the customary heads of Literature, Art and Music, are copious and instructive, and make up, with the department first mentioned as given to education, a very excellent number.

In *Lippincott's Magazine*, those who are interesting themselves in the discussion upon cremation, will find an interesting paper by Fannie R. Feudge, entitled "Burning and Burying in the East." Apart from the subject immediately implied by the title, there is much curious information in reference to the customs prevalent in Burmah and among the Chinese, but the account of the manner in which the people of that part of the world dispose of their dead is just now exceedingly useful. It is plain that the Burmese, in burning their dead, have no idea, as many Christians seem to have, that it at all affects the future happiness of the soul, or at least its transmigration, since that is an essential part of the Buddhist faith. The article is well worth perusal, although we are unable to quote from it without either doing injustice to the writer or encroaching too much upon our space. The experiences of book-agents have been so often told that it would seem hardly possible for aught that is new or even fresh to be forthcoming. But Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg has provided it in a fascinating article which she calls "Deshler and Deshler; or, My Life as a Book-Agent"—a graphic portraiture of practical work, with its disappointments and rebuffs, which will be read through with interest. We shall reserve any critical notice of George Macdonald's "Malcolm" until its completion, but it progresses well and promises to be a work of high order among its kind.

An article on the British Civil Service, by Reginald Wynford, is a brief but very clear description of the history of that service, and of some of the leading principles that now regulate it. Although not novel in the character of its matter, it is usefully suggestive in many particulars at the present time.

Among many things, the *Galaxy*, through the pen of Mr. Albert Rhodes, tells us much about Americans in Paris that will certainly amuse Americans in America, and probably others besides. Over the signature of Clemens Petersen we have a vivid sketch of scenery and life in Scandinavia, which in its descriptive portions rivals the best productions of Hans Andersen. There is, too, a quaint humor and simplicity about it that render it especially charming. Note the following picture of Sweden by candlelight:

> "The Swedish Summer is very short, and the year has hardly any Spring or Autumn. But the Summer days are very long, and the sun, after setting, sinks only a few degrees under the horizon, filling the whole space during the night with a mystical luminousness which makes even the pig-sty romantic. At midnight you can walk in the garden and read a letter from your mother. And how singular the letter is! Every word in it has a new meaning, and so has every object around you. The street, the houses, the old church, the river, the hills all look so strange, and yet they all look as if you had never before seen their true shape, and never before understood their true meaning. The houses do not press the ground with their weight; they float in the air like pictures. The river does not push its waves forth through a melancholy fall from one pebble to another; it only turns its hands, rapidly but gently, to catch the images of the stars. The trees do not suck, and heave, and toil, for a bit of existence; no, they breathe, they live, they whisper about paradise. Swedenborg's idea of spiritual bodies was by no means a grotesque notion. It was one of the most natural and most beautiful illusions the human imagination ever gave birth to. It was a genuine child of the Swedish Summer night. The clattering and the hammering, and all the noises of the town, are asleep. The splash of the water falling down the cataract in the birch wood is transformed into a sweet melody, whose subdued notes swing in the air, now sounding near to your ear, and now echoing far off. But this, as all individual sounds, the chirping of the insects in the trees, the clap of your steps on the rocky path, the crackling of the paper in your hand, are soon hushed by the deep stillness which from the terrace with the lonely lake and the sombre pine forests draws nearer and nearer till it covers all the world with silence. Only one individual sound can be distinguished, one single drip of water falling into a silver basin, one single note struck on the deepest string of an instrument. It is the echo of the first cataract, a hundred miles distant, far off among the mountains. Distance seems here merged into infinity and time into eternity."

The serial contributions here continued are Mr. McCarthy's "Linley Rochford," and Mr. Grant White's linguistic and literary notes. There is another good story by Theodore Gift, besides a variety of other equally interesting light matter, which serves to make the present number unusually bright and fresh. The ladies are especially strong—Emily Ford, Kate Osgood, Mary B. Dodge, and Lady Blanche Murphy, being severally represented. The last named discourses upon country life in England, but makes a few curious mistakes. There is, for instance, no pack of hounds there known as the "Peitcheley," and some of the phrases used in describing "Our Neighborhood" are certainly not localisms. We are almost disposed to quarrel with Mr. Matthews for not having made his paper on the "Parody of the Period" more exhaustive. It is a good subject, and Mr. Matthews is evidently well qualified to deal with it, for this specimen of his work is admirable. But it is only tantalizing people to give them so little of a good thing.

In *Scribner's*, Mr. Edward King, whose papers on the great South have justly attracted much attention, leads us this month through the mountains of Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina. His descriptions are good, and a number of well-executed illustrations add greatly to their effectiveness. We are not sure that the writer's detailed references to historical events strengthen the value of a work meant especially to be a picture of Southern life and resources; but when these papers of Mr. King are completed and collected, as we hope they will be, they will form one of the best accounts recently written upon the subject specially treated. Mr. E. C. Stedman contributes a thoughtfully-written estimate of the poet Tennyson, in which he appears to us to have defined the laureate's position more accurately than we have yet seen it done. We might feel disposed to join issue with him on some minor points, but in the main his judgment seems sound. To give an idea of this in as few words as we can quote he says:

> "The only just estimate of Tennyson's position is that which declares him to be, by eminence, the representative poet of the recent era. Not, like one or another of his compeers, representative of the melody, wisdom, passion, or other partial phase of the era, but of the time itself, with its diverse elements in harmonious conjunction. Years have strengthened my belief that a future age will regard him, independently of his merits, as bearing this relation to his period. In his verse, he is as truly 'the glass of fashion and the mould of form,' of the Victorian generation in the nineteenth century, as Spenser was of the Elizabethan court, Milton of the Protectorate, Pope of the reign of Queen Anne."
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> "Years ago, when he was yet comparatively unknown, an American poet, himself finely gifted with the lyrical ear, was so impressed by Tennyson's method that, 'in perfect sincerity,' he pronounced him 'the noblest poet that ever lived.' If he had said 'the noblest artist,' and confined this judgment to lyrists of the English tongue, he possibly would have made no exaggeration. Yet there have been artists with a less conscious manner and a broader style. The laureate is always aware of what he is doing: he is his own *daimon*—the inspirer and controller of his own utterances. He sings by note no less than by ear, and follows a score of his own inditing. But, acknowledging his culture, we have no right to assume that his ear is not as fine as that of any poet who gives voice with more careless rapture. His average is higher than that of other English masters, though there may be scarcely one who in special flights has not excelled him. By Spencer's law of progress, founded on the distribution of values, his poetry is more eminent than most which has preceded it."

In an article which he calls "The New Homes of New-York," Mr. James Richardson discourses upon flats—house flats—and in so doing he takes occasion to tell some plain truths about the inconveniences of New-York life, as well as to offer suggestions for remedying them. But we should like to have seen him descend a little lower—down to the level, not of people of ample means, but of those of moderate incomes, where the amenities and comforts of social life are still appreciated. He has not forgotten these, we admit, but he might advantageously have given them more prominence. Such places as the Stevens House, on Twenty-seventh street—descriptions of which have appeared in THE TIMES—cannot be considered as assisting the cause very much. Of light reading there is a large supply in the present number, which, we may as well mention here, begins a new volume; but we have not space to particularize. The Notes of the Editor are even more than usually good. Dr. Holland deals some sturdy blows at the bureau system, which, by inviting sensational speakers—good, bad, and indifferent—from abroad to the lecture platform, has done so much injury to the lecture system of the country. "The lecture-room must cease to be a show-room of fresh notorieties at high prices," he says, and we cordially agree with him, if the institution is to be restored to its old footing, and lectures are to cease to be regarded simply as entertainments. Nor are his remarks upon "political morality" less to be commended. Might he not have said political immorality, though? For the latter is the better known and the more prevalent, as Dr. Holland himself readily acknowledges. In the election of our national legislators, he reminds us, everything is considered before morality. "The influence of good men is nullified by bad and unscrupulous associates." But if, as is no doubt true, "the people of America deserve the infliction of all the evils they suffer," how are we to escape them? Dr. Holland does not tell us that very plainly; but what he does tell us tends to the end, and he is thereby doing good work. These bold and independent comments by the editor are among the most useful features of his magazine, which for several months past has continued to show evidences of greatly-increased energy and an altogether new life.

The high degree of excellence which *St. Nicholas* reached in preceding numbers has brought to our ears from time to time fears that it cannot or will not be maintained. There is at present no appearance of any such prediction being verified. The present number is fully equal in all respects to any of its predecessors; in a few it is perhaps superior. It contains, we think, the best specimen of wood engraving that has yet appeared in the magazine. We do not refer to the frontispiece, but to an illustration in the body of the book, which, if sought for, will be readily found. And, apart from the varied and comprehensive nature of the contents, there is apparent everywhere the same high spirit, hearty tone, and genial humor which have been so well combined with efforts at instruction to render *St. Nicholas* remarkable among juvenile serials. For the skill with which it has been planned and conducted has rendered its position something more than exceptional. The number before us comprises three contributions in the field of fiction, written respectively by J. T. Trowbridge, Frank Stockton, and Olive Thorne, whose names are well known and appreciated. There are also articles full of interest and usefulness on "The Telegraph," "The Origin of Blind Man's Buff," "Auction Sales," and one with instructions for making a toy town, which should attract the attention of boys and girls for recreation in the evening or on wet days. But when we mention that the table of contents comprises more than thirty independent topics, the impracticability of enumerating them will become evident. Among the poetical contributions there is one which we cannot help mentioning, for its sweetness, and for the beauty of the little illustration that accompanies it, hardly, if at all, inferior to that to which we have already mysteriously alluded. It is entitled "In the Wood," and will be found at page 424 by the curious. We may also go a little outside of the contents to note that, notwithstanding the great and well-merited success and the numberless compliments which the publishers of *St. Nicholas* have received, they are still insatiable, and they hold out an inducement for contributors to the founding of the magazine which the boys and girls will do well to examine. It has at least the advantage of complete novelty.

In the *Aquatic Monthly* (Brentano) a somewhat amusing series of letters is going on between "Big Topmast" and "Cuttyhunk," which to be properly appreciated must be seen from month to month. This time "Big Topmast" goes off rather at a tangent on the measurement question, in common with another contributor, and writes with his usual discernment; and "Cuttyhunk," devoting himself to the "sea-going qualities of yachts," runs a tilt against him, which will assuredly excite his pen to new work in the coming month. There is much in this number that will be particularly interesting to the yachting world at the present season, and rowing men, too, will find many items of news and facts for the consideration of their respective clubs which will be useful. "The Cruise of the Frolic" is continued, and a writer, English evidently, recalls his reminiscences of the old Margate Hoy, a thing quite unknown to the younger generation, but very popular in the slow times when steam was but little known, and less used. We must not omit to mention that this number is embellished with an engraving of the challenge cup won by the Duquesne Boat Club at Saratoga last year.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPŒDIA. A popular dictionary of general knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

The fifth volume of this great national work is upon our table. It completes the Cyclopœdia to the word Demotica. We do not at present intend to offer any criticism of the contents. When the work has advanced a little further it will be time to do that. But we regard the steady progress of the undertaking, as indicated by the appearance of each successive volume, as of considerable importance to the literary history of the country, and are glad, therefore, to announce the fact. The value of the work can scarcely be overestimated; but it should suffice to secure it a place in every library, and people should get it whose collection of books is small, for it is a complete library in itself.

THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND. From the Norman conquest till the death of Lord Tenterden. By JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, LL.D., F. R. S. E., author of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England." In four volumes. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1874.

This is the third edition of a very well known book, uniform with the fourth edition of the author's *Lives of the Chancellors*. It is in a most convenient form, excellently got up, and will prove well worth the attention of all who take interest, not only in the personal careers of great men, but in the acquisition also of both legal and general history.

Ship of Fools.—This work, originally printed in the year 1497, has just been republished, under the editorship of T. H. Jamieson, of Edinburgh, and, although the issue is very limited, we are glad to find that a few copies have found their way to New-York. They are for sale by Messrs. Appleton. The book is not only curious and clever, but fully as applicable to the present time as to that in which it was written. Then it produced a remarkable sensation, now it is a valuable work which should find a place in every library where literature of a high order and exceptional merit are esteemed, for it is the most important link between the two old English poets, Chaucer and Spenser. The present edition is in two handsome volumes, finely printed on excellent paper, and with *fac similes* of the original engravings.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Doctor Antonio. New-York: Carleton. London: S. Low, Son & Co.

Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co. Two volumes.

Handbook of Statistics of the United States. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Plato. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

History of Scotland. Volume 8 and Index. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood & Sons.

Conquest of Peru. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Maid of Orleans. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Famous Trials. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A WOMAN SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

The New-Orleans *Republican* says that a few nights ago the residence of Mr. Weiss, in that city, was entered by two burglars. The gentleman was not at home, and his wife was in bed. The fellows handled her roughly, binding her, and threatened to kill her if she did not instantly inform them where the valuables were stored. She reluctantly complied, and the rascals stole about $800 worth of property. Having procured the articles and some money, one of them unbound the lady, and the two robbers hastily retired, but their movements were not so rapid as the lady's. The instant their backs were turned Mrs. Weiss secured a pistol and deliberately fired at one of the retreating figures, and her aim was good, as subsequent events proved. One of the villains returned as she fired and seized hold of her, but her clothing being thin, she succeeded in releasing herself, then ran to the front door and cried for help. On this both burglars escaped. On making an examination of the premises Detective Pecora discovered that the pistol had done its duty, as blood was found in several places, and there were signs that the wounded man stumbled over the stove, either in consequence of his wound or because of his haste.

PARIS GOSSIP.

THE LATE M. BEULE—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 10, 1874.

A brief glance at the political career of the late M. Beulé, whose death I mentioned in my last letter, shows how he came to be in relations with the party which overthrew M. Thiers. I should have said that he was a Professor of archæology at the Institute, and that he always kept a few poisoned darts ready to launch at "the Cæsars" whenever occasion presented. When the Empire fell M. Beulé came forward under the protection of the Orleanists and was elected to the Assembly. He was one of the men selected to form the Ministry of the 24th May. M. Batbie, of the Law School, was another. But as a Minister not much can be said about M. Beulé. He performed his duties very creditably, I have no doubt, or there would be reason for complaint; but after being a Minister for several weeks only one thing remains behind him. This was his famous phrase: "And at the present moment, gentlemen, Ministerial responsibility exists in all its beauty." The saying became popular because it was an expression of the old *lucus a non lucendo* principle. No one believed for a moment that Ministerial responsibility did exist. But M. Beulé seemed to give it an appearance of truth by giving up his portfolio a few days later, after a vote in which the Ministry had but a feeble majority. This is all that remains of M. Beulé as a Minister, but in his committee he has since done most excellent work. He has thought, with every reason, I must confess, that a turn of the wheel of fortune would again bring him into the Cabinet but unfortunately he has been cut off in the very prime of life. He was only forty-eight years of age. And here I come to a more agreeable and yet a sadder part of his career. His family relations were charming. He had a beautiful young wife, now in mourning, and his children are adorable. He was a good husband and an excellent father. Perhaps the same thing may be said of many public men, but there are not so many cases where one feels the loveliness of home life and family ties as in this case, or where bachelors find their feelings touched and their hearts full of envy. M. Beulé was not a great man; he was self-sufficient and wanting in modesty; his mind was of the dilettante order; but yet he has done something in the world and has earned his right to immortality.

ROCHEFORT'S ESCAPE.

As yesterday was Easter Sunday very few journals appear this morning, and hence there is not a great variety of local news. The best thing is perhaps the rumor of Saturday that the escape of Rochefort from Noumea was a *poisson d'Avril* of very large dimensions, or, according to the English location, an "April fool's sell." The Government denies that it has any official news up to this time. It was remarked that the apparent confirmation found in the English journals was, in reality, fictitious, for their dispatches came from their correspondents in Paris. How, then, did the news come? The first thing known was from a telegram signed "Henri," and addressed to M. Edmond Adam, in which 25,000 francs were demanded by telegraph. M. Adam had no doubt that this was from Rochefort, although the signature could give him no information, of course. He consulted with Rochefort's daughter and friends, and as all were of opinion that the news was genuine it was resolved to send him the money. But as M. Adam could not send so important a sum it was made up by subscription. Victor Hugo gave 5,000 francs, Adam 5,000, the *Rappel* 5,000, and the rest was soon made up. As Victor Hugo is known to be a very great miser, never giving a franc in charity or for any charitable purpose, there was a very loud public laugh when the idea spread that this news was a hoax, and that Hugo and Co. had been done out of their money by a clever swindle. This rumor stopped all further discussion about the matter. Previously the papers had been giving detailed accounts of the mode of escape, which they could not have received by any human possibility, but these are suddenly stopped, and whatever the truth may be, every one thinks it prudent to await for further news. This brings out one feature of Parisian journalism. Each journal gives its own imaginary account of the escape, going into the most accurate details, and pretending to be the best informed of all the papers. The idea is that these guesses may turn out correct in some particular, and, if so, the writer can "spread" himself upon the question, but if they should turn out absolutely wrong the whole subject will have been forgotten before authentic news arrives.

FORK-SWALLOWING.

Every one will recall the case of the Italian, Cipriani, who swallowed a fork, and who has been going from faculty to faculty exhibiting himself ever since, and probably many like himself are anxious to know the end of the adventure. The last we heard of Cipriani was, that he was dying slowly, and was now a living skeleton. When this news arrived a young man, who is employed as a clerk in one of our large commercial establishments, expressed the opinion that Cipriani was nothing but a bungler. The œsophagus was large enough, he said, to receive substances of considerable size, and the only thing needed was the will to control the muscles. A nervous man had a sort of spasmodic movement which renders such experiments dangerous; but to a calm, phlegmatic person the thing was uncommonly easy. "For example," he continued, sitting at table after dinner with some twenty persons, "for example, you see that I push this fork down into my throat, beyond the constricted point." He did so, in fact, but a spasmodic action of the muscles made him loose his hold upon the tines, and the fork disappeared. He was taken to the hospital, and since that time has had a score of doctors about him all the time. Yet he was very gay, and suffered no pain up to yesterday. A little sickness of the stomach was attributed to the action of metal poisoning, the fork being, in composition, lightly plated, and antidotes were administered. Yesterday morning a number of attempts were made to draw out the fork in the presence of the leading physicians of Paris, but all failed. This morning the patient begins to suffer, and the doctors say that he will soon die unless the fork is removed. At the hour I write he is under the influence of chloroform, and his stomach is being opened. Whether the young man will survive the operation or not I must tell you another day.

THE LIMOURS HORRORS.

The "Assassins of the Canton Limours," denounced by the Pasteur Desiré, who was found hanging to a tree, have all been released. The first let out was the ferocious butcher Lebœuf, who is as wild a garçon as ever cut up a quarter of beef. He had never seen Desiré since they were boys together fifteen years ago, and was able to prove a clear alibi. The other five were not able to prove as much because not allowed to do so. They were kept in close confinement, while justice was "informing itself." On Saturday justice found proof that none of these parties could have committed the crimes, and hence an order was issued for their release. The officer set them free, telling them that they had made a lucky escape this time, but the next time they committed a murder they would not get off so easily. Giving them the advice "not to do it again," he sent these innocent men home where they received a grand ovation from their neighbors.

SOME WEST OF ENGLAND GOSSIP.

The confidence which most people exhibit in regard to Providence's care of their particular house must be a chronic aggravation to fire insurance offices. In England, short of the burning alive of a member of the family, nothing seems to produce efficient precaution, and palaces full of treasures which it has taken a century or two to accumulate, and remote from fire-engines, are at the mercy of a careless housemaid. Just lately Bicton House, near Exeter, England, has furnished a case in point. Of course, when the fire was discovered, the stomach of the family fire-engine proved to be out of order, so the flames made a feast of the wings, and would have got further but for a display of great good judgment, vigorous effort, and daylight. Bicton belongs to Lady Rolle—widow of the hero of the famous satirical political poem "The Rolliad." A remarkable incident in the foreground of the scenes was her ladyship, a very portly personage, sitting in a brougham contemplating the flames, and shrieking to her satellites directions where to place articles brought from the mansion to the lawn. Lady Rolle has ere now, like her deceased lord, been a butt for irreverent fun-makers. Some time ago some tramps mistook her and a friend, walking in a lane near the ancestral halls, for the cook and dairymaid, and commenced some not over-refined chaff, producing thereby an ebullition of tremendous wrath on the part of her Ladyship, who forthwith had the offenders arrested. The Magistrate felt obliged to let them go, but the newspapers didn't let Lady Rolle go quite so soon. That organ of the county which was opposed to her in politics, in which she has been very active, rang the changes on the subject for the next six weeks, and in an evil hour for her *Punch* got hold of the story, and chaffed the portly peeress in a manner which, although highly appreciated by her acquaintance, was probably not quite acceptable to herself. Bicton is principally remarkable for its gardens, which as regards rare shrubs and plants rank among the first five or six in England. Lord Rolle, who was the last of a very ancient family of Norman origin, which had long held immense possessions in the west of England, married secondly late in life, but having no issue, bequeathed this fine seat to his widow, and the whole of his estate, £60,000 a year, ultimately to her nephew. Report ran that his life was greatly prolonged by his wife's judicious treatment, a recognition of which may have prompted the terms of his will. Lord Rolle, like many other elderly gentlemen, was much addicted to the pleasures of the table. To check such imprudence Lady Rolle on one occasion instructed a servant to take a basin and to put into it a portion of food exactly corresponding with that which her husband took at dinner. This was done. At the end of dinner it was brought to Lady Rolle, who, having stirred it vigorously, told the servant to take it down to his Lordship at the other end of the table. "What on earth is the meaning of this?" exclaimed the old gentleman. "That's your dinner," cried his fond helpmate, exultingly. Nor was this the only course which conjugal affection dictated with the same end. If she observed undue indulgence, or that, as Miss Pratt used to tell Lord Rossville, in Miss Ferrier's charming novel, *The Inheritance*, "his eyes were green as gooseberries," thereby denoting something wrong in the biliary system, Lady Rolle would covertly drop some jalap into her lord's post-prandial coffee, and when an hour later he, all unconscious of this active motive power working within his frame, would murmur in plaintive tones, "My love, I feel so dreadfully ill," she would respond, "Ah, I told you how it would be, but you would eat that lobster salad; you'd better go to bed." By such watchful care it was that this venerable statesman, who had played so conspicuous a part in the reign of the third George, had his life prolonged far into the reign of Victoria. All his vast property will ultimately centre in Hon. Mark Trefusis, who has taken the name of Rolle, and is a mighty hunter in that North Devon country which Canon Kingsley loves so well and of which he tells so charmingly.

A BANQUET AT KASHGAR.

A member of the British Embassy to Yarkund gives the following account of an entertainment provided for the mission at the residence of the Dadkhwah, Aalish Beg, in the City of Kashgar, on the 13th of December:

> "Passing through the city gate, which we found in possession of a strong guard of genuine Tungarees, we rode along the Bazaar to the Dadhkwah's 'Oorda.' We found that the Ameer's order directing that we should be accommodated with chairs and tables had been strictly attended to; indeed, we were rather distressed to find ourselves, after a warm welcome from a very genial and unassuming Oosbeg of about forty, perched up on somewhat lofty chairs, in front of which a broad table had been placed, while our host assumed his usual seat on the carpet. No white face had ever been seen inside the hall of Aalish Beg until he found himself called upon to entertain seven Englishmen whom the King had chosen to honor. How well he performed his part I leave you to judge. After a few complimentary remarks on both sides, the Beg declaring that Great Britain, Turkey, and Kashgaria were now one nation, and we Englishmen the most welcome of guests, while we protested that the air of Eastern Turkestan brought the gardens of England to our recollection, and that Toorkish manners and customs were most pleasing to us, &c., a whole string of attendants, bearing trays, came streaming into the hall, and deposited their wares on the table in front of us, the Beg politely intimating to us to set to. Neglecting the soups which closed the repast, I counted ninety-five dishes and trays containing fruits, sweet-meats, confectionary, and savory meats, pickled sausages, pies, and pilaws! How can I give the bill of fare? Alas! that in Kashgar one's politeness is measured by one's power of consumption! We had hard work not to offend the Beg. However, a great deal can be done if only the proper method is adopted. Toorkee fashion is to commence operations with something light—a bunch of grapes, half a water melon, an apple or two, a couple of pears, and then some half-dozen figs; and thus having cleared the way, to send mince-pies, pickled sheeps' tail, and sausage and savory meat to follow the above, which are but a bagatelle to a gentlemanly Oosbeg; the breathing time which is then allowed before attack is made upon stews and pilaws is probably devoted to some rather delicate preserves and a bowl of fresh cream placed conveniently before each guest. Serious business may then be said to commence—ducks, hares, and chickens, stewed with carrots, and plums and apricots, must positively receive attention; but, if one has the smallest pretension to good manners, one's duty is to the *grande pièce de résistance*, the famous 'Aash,' must be performed with an unflinching appetite. At this stage of the proceedings imagine the introduction of an entire sheep piled up with rice and plums, which an attendant speedily cuts into the most inviting slices. Knives and forks there are none from the first, nor plates, so hosts and guests vie with each other in friendly rivalry as each dips his hand into the 'Aash.' A local gastronome has assured me that solids at this period only aid digestion, and that a couple of bowls of soup as a wind-up make the repast quite perfect! *Al-hum-dulilla.* 'God be praised!' Bring the napkins and rosewater, and, pardon me, O, Prophet, let me have a cheeroot, for a child might play with me!"

BISHOPS IN JAIL.

The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date Berlin, April 4: "In consequence of the arrest of two more German Bishops, one-third of the whole number are disposed of. Of the remaining eight two are likely to follow suit before long, when half the number will have been practically removed from office. All of them being sent to prison for the considerable fines they refuse to pay, it is probable that the new Ecclesiastical Court will have time to declare their Sees forfeited long before they can hope to regain liberty. However, there is no intention to keep them in prison for an indefinite space of time. As soon as Parliament has passed the new bill enabling Government to intern or expel priests who have incurred penalties under the new Ecclesiastical laws, the imprisoned Monsignores must expect to be sent across the frontier. With the exception of the purely Clerical papers, there is hardly an organ of public opinion in the country, which does not approve the action of the Governments and of the principles guiding them. Even in the exclusively Catholic districts, all the leading journals indorse the measures taken. Cologne, Munich, Augsburg, and Breslau on this head are in perfect accord with Berlin, Stuttgart, Königsberg, and Hamburg. It is necessary to remember this notable fact in forming an opinion upon current events in this country.

Beyond a slight stir in the streets, the arrest of the Bishops of Cologne and Trèves has produced no visible effect upon the inhabitants of their diocesan towns. Both knowing they had refused to pay the large sums forfeited to the State, were in hourly expectation of arrest long before the event actually occurred. At Trèves everything went off very quietly, the town being too small to admit of any large concourse of people. It was somewhat different at Cologne, where the size of the place and the zeal of the lower classes combined to give the incident some éclat. On the 31st of March, at 6:30 A. M., Herr Devens, the chief of the Cologne Police, attended by two subordinates, made his appearance in the Episcopal palace. The Archbishop immediately got up, and, when informed of the officer's errand, begged to be allowed twenty-four hours to arrange his affairs. The officers regretted not being able to comply with this request, but gave him two hours to prepare. They then left the palace and returned at 8 o'clock. By that time the house was full of priests, the street being occupied by a large and noisy crowd. When the officers entered the room in which the Archbishop was, they found him taking leave of the principal ecclesiastics of the diocese. The ceremony took so long that he was at last reminded that they had better go. To this the Archbishop replied that he did not intend to quit his house of his own free will at all. He would only yield to force. Hearing this, the principal officer quickly answered that the Archbishop's having uttered his determination to yield only to force, this might be regarded as tantamount to his having really made resistance. He would, therefore, be obliged by the Archbishop following him without any more ado. 'No, Sir,' said the Archbishop, 'you will have to take me bodily out of the room if you wish me to go with you.' Upon this, at a sign from the principal officer, one of the two subordinates took hold of the Archbishop's arms, and leading him to the door, requested him to proceed alone. But the Archbishop again protested that he would not leave the house unless they forced him out of it, so that the Police officer was obliged once more to touch his arm and lead him out. On the stairs the like scene was again gone through, the Police being evidently reluctant to face the mob outside with an official grip fastened upon the Archbishop. When they appeared at the door which was guarded by six policemen, the crowd vented their feelings in violent exclamations. The prisoner and his three custodians then entered the private carriage of Herr Devens, and amid the cries of the populace, who, however, made no attempt to hinder their progress, drove to the prison. There the Archbishop had assigned to him two newly papered and furnished rooms. He is, of course, allowed to provide his own viands, and may receive visitors in the presence of an officer. The last words to be uttered before being locked up were *Deo Gratias*. (They use force.) *Finis noster victoria Ecclesiæ.*"

A HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Probably there is no trite platitude which is received with such universal acceptance as the sapient one which tells you that everything has a beginning. What if astronomers and scientists say that it is not so, take us galloping back through infinitudes of infinities, plunge us into nebulous masses of glowing gas, and tell us, when we have got the full length of the tether of our apprehensions, that there is nothing tangible at the back of the whole system—are we not disposed to cast our material evidences in the scale against all their fine theories? Now, there is one thing which undoubtedly has a beginning, and that is a historical museum. If any one should doubt the proposition, let him or her pay a visit to the College of the City of New-York, and at the end of a corridor in that institution he will find its museum youngling, in the very swaddling clothes of babydom. It may grow to be a lusty youngster by and by, but at present it sleeps away its first childhood in two glass cases at the end of the corridor in question. Still, high hopes are entertained for the new museum, and a catalogue has been issued to help it on its way. We are told that it is merely in an initiatory stage of collection, but it requires no ghost from the grave, or catalogue from the printing-press, to tell us that. The primary object of issuing the catalogue is, no doubt, a very proper one: "To make known to those who may be supposed to take interest in such a matter, that this museum is founded, and likely to be developed, with due encouragement and care, into an important and useful one." The second object with which the catalogue is circulated is "to invite from graduates, students, and friends contributions in either of the three departments, viz., American aboriginal antiquities, historical relics, and ethnological illustrations." The collection is provisionally distributed into those three sections. The largest portion of the collection is that section of the American aboriginal antiquities which comes within the description, "Mound-builders, and the stone age in general." Stone fragments, lance and arrowheads, mostly of flint but occasionally of quartz or other substances; curiosities in the matter of knives and chisels of stone, stone picks, ax and hatchet heads, discs of various kinds of stone, pipes of curious pattern, and other matters which have no more definite description than "objects," make up this portion of the collection. The next section of the catalogue comes under the description "Red men, and transition period succeeding the stone age," and contains only twelve or thirteen curiosities. But what shall be said of the historical relics? Here is an example: "Confederate button, presented to C. E. A. by Dr. Webster, to whom it was given by a Captain (? who took it) from a vessel going in to Wilmington; in a paper box." "Two pieces of stone from Fort George—Lake George; the fort was built entirely of this kind of stone." "Door-handle, iron, Louisbourg." But here is a whole box-full of curiosities: "Wooden box, containing the following objects: Six musket-bullets; four buckles, two broken, two unbroken; one broken brass nail, and three other fragments of brass, all belonging to a soldier's equipment; two pieces of glass, apparently fragments of old-fashioned goblets; one piece of fine blue and red china, fragment of a plate or saucer; three pieces of white earthenware, fragments of plates or dishes' decorated in an old-fashioned style; one large iron nail, extracted in my presence from a plank and upright which formed part of the facing of the outer side of the ditch where it bordered the sea after turning the angle at the south-east corner of the city wall." If the new museum will continue to gather together nails and buckles and musket-bullets and pieces of broken saucers, it will have a fine collection of historical relics by and by, but it will be absolutely necessary to increase the capacity of the glass cases.

ANOTHER ARCHIEPISCOPAL PRISONER.

If we may credit the *Volkszeitung*, of Cologne, German Pastors have had a fine subject suggested to them by the arrest of Dr. Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne. The President of Police called on his Grace on Monday, and, alluding to his painful duty, intimated that he would permit him to remain for the present in his palace if he would give his word of honor to surrender whenever required. This the Archbishop replied he could not and would not do. Accordingly in the afternoon the President returned with the Commissary of Police, and informed his Grace that he must accompany them. The Archbishop begged for an hour's delay; the President said he could not give a quarter of that time; thereupon the Prelate and his suite renewed remonstrance, pointing out that it did not give time for even the most indispensable preparations, but the Police officials were inexorable on the point. The Archbishop then said that he should not go without force was used, and after a brief parley the Commissary of Police seized his hands, upon which the Archbishop said: "*Deo gratias*; they resort to force. *Finis noster victoria ecclesiæ.*" He was then taken to the President's carriage, which was in waiting, all the faithful who were present having previously fallen on their knees and received his benediction. To the application of his Chaplain, that he might be with him, at all events for a few hours, the answer returned was that such permission could only be given by the Attorney General. Although the arrest had not been anticipated, a considerable crowd had gathered around the palace, and as the carriage containing the most reverend prisoner drove off, their voices rose in the cantille, "Ours is the true Christianity." This arrest, it is said, tends to aggravate the already very bitter feeling in the Rhenish and other Roman Catholic provinces, a bitterness shared by all classes. Cologne is one of the oldest sees in the world. From the fourth to the eighth century it was a bishopric, and then raised to the Archiepiscopate. In the fourteenth century the Archbishops were made electors of the German Empire, and were further styled Archchancellors of the Empire in Italy, and held the third rank among Episcopal electors. The last elector died in 1801. The cathedral, one of the architectural wonders of the world, commenced in 1248, is approaching completion more rapidly, probably, than it has done for several hundred years. Dr. Whewell, the late famous Master of Trinity, Cambridge, in his architectural notes on German churches, calls it "the unrivaled glory of complete Gothic," and the author of *Anastasius* says: "If completed, it would be at once the most regular and stupendous Gothic monument existing." A great many of the thalers which have gone toward its completion of late years have come from this country.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

The attention of members of the Bar is called to the following order, made at the January term of the Commission of Appeals:

IN COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1874.

In the matter of Special Calendar: Ordered, that the special calendar of causes pending before the commission, which has been prepared and brought into court pursuant to the order of the commission made Oct. 3, 1873, be called over on the 1st day of the May term of the commission, on the opening of the court, to be disposed of as therein provided.

It is further ordered, that the general calendar of the commission be not called until the second day of the said term.

The following is the order of Oct. 3, 1873, so far as it relates to the special calendar:

IN COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1873.

Ordered as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

2. All other causes pending before the commission shall be put upon a special calendar, which shall also be printed and brought into court at the beginning of the January term, 1874. This special calendar will be called over at the next succeeding term, beginning on a day to be hereafter fixed, and to be announced at the January term. Cases upon it which shall be answered to when called, will be transferred to the foot of the general calendar; cases not answered will be dismissed.

W. H. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

A HARTFORD CANARY BIRD STORY.

A lady residing on Walnut street, Hartford, says the *Times* of that city, is in the possession of a canary bird that has very sensitive nerves. Every day this bird gives many evidences of rare intelligence (for a canary) and of a lively interest in all that goes on around him. He is a fine singer in warm weather, but when the cold season comes on, he has more attacks of sore throat than any prima donna. During the Winter he has had so bad a cold that he has scarcely sung a note; but now he has regained his voice and begins every day at sunrise to carol his gay songs. Friday last a little child living in the neighborhood called to see the lady, bringing with him a very large rag doll made to represent a darkey boy, and to this little child the doll is a distinct personality by the name of "Sambo." The bird was in his cage upon the table, and the child sat "Sambo" up beside the cage. The canary gave one glance at the frightful doll, and tumbled off his perch in a dead faint! The lady held the bird in her hand for a moment, thinking it was dead, but noticing that its heart beat rapidly, she opened a window and put the bird out into the air. In five minutes it had revived. But all day the canary gave evidence of being weak and nervous.

THE IRON TRADE.

OPINIONS OF A LARGE MANUFACTURER ON THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JOHNSTOWN, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

In my letter of yesterday I gave a full description of the unfortunate state of affairs influencing the relationship of the Cambria Iron Company and their employes. At such a time it seems absurd to ask Mr. Morrell what he thinks of the present position of the iron trade, and rather hard to ask him what he thinks of its prospects. But Mr. Morrell is one of the largest railroad iron manufacturers in the world, and at such a juncture anything he has to say will be interesting. It would be difficult to exaggerate the prostration of the rail market, or, indeed, of all kinds of iron materials ordinarily consumed by railroad companies, such as bridge-iron, fish-plates, bolts, spikes, locomotives, &c. This prostration seems to be general in this branch of the iron trade in all countries, for, by late advices, Belgian rail-makers are offering to take contracts for rails at twenty shillings (five dollars) a ton cheaper than English rail-makers can produce them, leaving the item of profit out of the question altogether. The low prices of rails here, then, is not remarkable. It is traceable, of course, in great measure, to the entire suspension of all railroad enterprise during the last six months, but it is also due, in some measure, to the rigid economy, if it can be justly called economy, now being practiced by the various railroad corporations. This economy may be very satisfactory to stockholders who are looking out for immediate dividends, or speculators anticipating a rise, but I cannot but think that it will turn out to be somewhat of the "delusion and a snare" order. The Pennsylvania Company, with decreasing gross receipts, will be able to show a far more than corresponding decrease of expenditures. Indeed, I hear rumors that the next report is to show something wonderful in this item of their balance sheet. But the question naturally arises: Is the non-replacement of wear and tear a decrease of expenditure? I judge, from what I hear on all sides, that this is a question which all railroad companies will have to face before next Winter. True, they are not having the ordinary wear and tear, because their traffic is lighter than usual. I noticed on my way hither a marked decrease in the passenger traffic and the less number of freight trains passed on the journey. This was more particularly the case with oil and coal trains. It is well known that the coal companies are mining under their average, and I understand that the oil men are again working their pet theory of controlling prices by limiting production. Still, sooner or later, the railroad companies must go into the iron market as heavy buyers. Several gentlemen with whom I have discussed this matter, agree with Mr. Morrell in saying that the companies have, for the last six months, only bought twenty-five per cent. of their ordinary requirements for renewals and repairs; and they do not hesitate in asserting that, if the companies do not soon do something to put their lines in first-class running order, there will be some terrible disasters recorded before the Winter of 1874-75 passes away. Now, nearly every one I meet says that any prospects for the better in the iron market depend very greatly on the welfare of the railroad iron makers. The railroad iron interest equals in value that of three or four any other branches of iron manufacture. It is an immense consumer of pig-iron, and the price of pig-iron rules the price of the ore from which it is made and the iron which is manufactured from it. This seems rather an anomalous ruling, but it is so. Mr. Morrell decidedly estimates the future prospects of the rail-makers to depend upon the return—not yet appreciable—of public confidence in railroad enterprise, a willingness on the part of ore-bed owners, furnace men, labor, capital, and all concerned to recognize a lower scale of prices, and such financial legislation in Congress as will give free banking and a greater elasticity of the currency to the country. Mr. Morrell has himself been in Congress, and has given all financial questions considerable study; while, as the manager of a concern of unusual magnitude, he has had ample opportunity of practically studying the financial needs of the great manufacturing industries. He expressed his views to me openly and very fully, and with all willingness to discuss those of others. He says: I have no faith in temporary expedients. I do not think the financial measures now pending in Congress will approach the requirements of the country. The issue of the remaining $18,000,000 amounts to very little. I want to see a consistent and comprehensive system of finance adopted, which shall combine a reform of the Banking laws, the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest, the promotion of the prosperity and growth of the country, and a resumption of specie payments at an early date. Mr. Morrell does not approve of the principles on which the refunding of the public debt was carried out by the act of 1870, by which the limitation upon bank circulation was obtained and the new bonds made the basis of banking. He calls it a half-hearted measure, testifying to a lack of faith in the people, a doubt of the wisdom of its own provisions, and incapacity to conceive or lack of courage to propose a comprehensive and homogeneous system of finance. He would have the debt assume the form of a consol, having the qualities of uniformity, of possible perpetuity, and such a low rate of interest as shall prevent it from rising in value above the currency, and favor the free absorption of capital by productive industries. Mr. Morrell thinks that the panic of last year was caused by the refusal of Congress to remove the restrictions upon the currency, and that that refusal has decidedly postponed the resumption of specie payments by the discouragement it gave to the national industries, cramped as they all were already for the want of greater banking facilities. He believes that a more flexible currency is an absolute necessity, and denounces the exclusive privileges now possessed by the national banks as an unjustifiable monopoly. He thinks that flexibility may be given to the currency in a general way by making the business of banking free, so that whenever and wherever money is needed, and can be safely and profitably employed, banks may be established with such amount of circulating notes as they wish to use. The whole volume of the currency would thus be regulated by the law of supply and demand, the banking capital, of course, being founded on Government bonds. Mr. Morrell also advocates severe penalties against national banks paying interest on deposits, and from making call loans on collateral securities. He thinks the latter practice has developed stock gambling to an alarming extent, and has, in many ways, been injurious to legitimate business; that, while it is allowed, the banks will always be tempted to place their money in the hands of brokers, instead of accommodating the legitimate business community, by whom it will be employed, to a great extent, in speculative enterprises of a doubtful character. Mr. Morrell is a supporter of the national banking system, which, he says, has not had a fair trial in consequence of immense restrictions and limitations excluding it from its proper field of operation—that of labor. But he affirms that the country needs more money; that all established industries are embarrassed by the high rate of interest, placing them at a great disadvantage with respect to foreign competition, and that the resources of the Southern States are almost wholly undeveloped for want of capital. Mr. Morrell is by no means singular in his views. That the existing national banks should deprecate any change likely to lessen their gains is but natural; but I have not yet encountered a business man who is not strongly in favor of free banking and a flexible currency.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

EXAMINATION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE BY THE COMMISSIONERS COMPLETED—THE PARTY AT LAKE NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SAN CARLOS, on Lake Nicaragua, Thursday, March 19, 1874.

Since my last letter, dated in Greytown, the 11th inst., the Commissioners have made rapid progress in the inspection and examination of the route surveyed for the proposed Interoceanic Ship Canal across the Isthmus by the State of Nicaragua. Having obtained all the information required as to the conditions of the harbor and the causes which have been operating during the last twenty years to produce its present condition, they all have come to a conclusion as to the plan which should be adopted to check the shifting of the sand by the action of the sea along the coast, and restore the harbor to its former condition. They will submit their report to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report upon the different projects proposed for the canal, and I have reason to believe that the plan they will recommend will be, with little or no modifications, the same proposed by Commander Lull in his report.

At 6:30 A. M. of the 12th inst. the Commissioners left Greytown for the junction of the rivers San Juan and Colorado. The last rainy season was an unusually small one in Nicaragua, and the lower San Juan is at present so shallow that even the small river boats drawing but one foot have to remain at the forks, and the trip up to this point is only practicable in small canoes. The party had to make use of this the only means of communication, and on their way up examined carefully the conditions of the stream, the character of the bottom, and the material and elevation of the banks. They arrived at the Colorado at 5 P. M. of the same day, and went on board the flat-bottom, stern-wheel river steamer Castillo. Alongside the Castillo lay the Pit-Pan, a steamer of the same construction, but considerably smaller, chartered by Commander Lull to take the party up the lake. Her crew had not yet arrived from Greytown; until their arrival the party had to remain on board the Castillo and make use of the delay to inspect and examine the San Juan and Colorado below the junction.

Early on the 13th they commenced operations by ascertaining, by means of the spirit-level, the elevations of the banks and highest water-mark, both at the forks and about a mile below. A trail was also cut from a point on the left bank of the Colorado, about 4,000 feet below the point of divergency, across a dense forest, to the same distance below, on the right bank of the lower San Juan, and the ground between the two rivers was found perfectly level, and at the same elevations with the banks, which, at these places, are twelve feet above the present surface of the water in the rivers. The highest water-mark pointed out to the party is only one and a half feet above the top of the bank. The Colorado here is 1.300 feet wide and 10 feet deep, while the width of the lower San Juan is only 350 feet, and its mean depth one foot. The practicability of closing the San Juan, and throwing its waters into the Colorado seems, therefore, to offer no difficulty. While these operations were carried on the rain fell heavily, soaking the party thoroughly.

At 3 o'clock P. M. of the 14th the boat, with the crew and provisions for the Pit-Pan, arrived at the forks. The order was immediately given by Commander Lull to get up steam; the instruments, stores, baggage, &c., were put on board the little craft, and at 4 o'clock she was on her way up the San Juan. Soon after leaving the junction high bluffs of a reddish clay, and varying in elevation from thirty to fifty feet, were seen at different points on the left bank, showing we had already left the alluvial valley of the Lower San Juan. The river from here to the confluence with the San Carlos varies in width from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and in depth from three to ten feet. The general character of the bottom continues as heretofore, except where occasional boulders or piles of broken stones project above the surface. These stones appear to have formed part of low hills, the softer materials of which have been washed away by the action of the river and rain, and the heavier ones dropping on each other formed the present piles. Whenever the river washes the foot of a spur projecting into the stream, which is generally the case at the sudden turns, rock is also seen accumulated against the point. These facts give a good idea of the nature of the country through which the line for the canal has been located, and as no borings of the ground were taken, on account of the limited time and means to carry on the survey, in preparing the estimates the amount of rock allowed was according to the information obtained by inspection of the surface and the banks and bottom of the ravines in the vicinity of the line.

At 5 o'clock the boat arrived at the head of the San Juanillo, a small outlet of the San Juan, and where the proposed line for the canal diverging from the river is located by an almost straight line to Greytown, a distance of thirteen miles. The Commissioners were here landed, and the trail was followed by them for some distance, when they expressed their satisfaction as to the location of the line and the nature of the country. From this point to the range of hills encircling Silico Lake the country is quite level, the line passing through only one hill of moderate elevation, in which Lock No. 8, of 10 87-100 feet lift, is located. The party then returned to the boat, and in her way up the river they could from her deck see the continuous level country through which the line runs along the valley of the river. By 7:30 they had arrived to a place three miles below the River Serapiqui, one of the large tributaries of the San Juan. The darkness and continuous rain put a stop to the day's work, and the boat was ordered to stop at Paraiso Island for the night.

By 6 o'clock the next morning the Pit-Pan was on her way again. The line here comes close to the river bank, and is so located that the proposed canal will occupy a channel about 4,000 feet long and 300 feet wide, in which no excavation will be required. The Praise Island is sufficiently high and solid to afford a good protection for the canal, and, by connecting its head and foot with the main land by means of an embankment, the material for the construction which will be obtained from the excavations above and below the island, the work will be completed at a very small expense. A short distance above the island is a hill of moderate levation, where lock No. 6 is proposed to be built, and from the indications in the bed and banks of the river, and in the ravines in the vicinity, it is supposed a good rock foundation will be obtained. The inspection of this section of the line completed, the boat continued her way, and soon reached the mouth of the Serapique.

This stream, although a large tributary of the San Juan, is of little or no importance in the question under consideration, as its waters are comparatively clean, and do not in any way interfere with the project. A range of high hills comes at this point to the edge of the river, which makes a rapid turn of about 90°. To avoid this elevation the line had to be located close to the bank, following the general direction of the river, and going over hills of not more than forty feet above the level of the water in the canal. About a mile above, the river again turns rapidly to the west, but the line cuts across this bend over a level plain, and for a distance of three miles, to another point where a high spur, approaching the river from the north-east, brings the line again near the bank. It was there located over the lowest depression on the favorable direction, and made to occupy another channel between the left bank and an island admirably located to afford protection to the canal, and a large saving in the excavations which, otherwise, would have to be made to go over these high and rocky hills. No excavation will be required in this channel, it being sufficiently wide and deep for the purposes of the canal, and the embankments connecting the island with the main land will be made with the material from the excavations above and below the channel. The island is covered with a dense forest, and is, beyond doubt, firm and high enough to confine the water in the canal at the desired elevation, and its position is such, in relation to the direction of the current in the river, that no fears could be entertained of its ever being washed away. After leaving this channel, the line cuts across another bend of the river, over a level country, for a distance of two miles, when it comes again near the bank opposite the Island of San Francisco.

The Commissioners were here invited to go ashore and inspect the line as located over a narrow and steep hill, with an extreme elevation of 120 feet above the proposed surface of the water in the canal, calling at the same time their attention to a valley between this elevation and the river sufficiently wide to admit the canal and save this deep cutting without increasing materially the length of the line. After a satisfactory inspection of this locality the commission continued their way up the river, and at 2 o'clock arrived at another point where the line approaches the left bank of the stream. The line, after traversing an extensive plane, was located for a distance of some 4,000 feet over a rather broken country with sudden rises and falls, some of them almost vertical bluffs of clay, from thirty to fifty feet high, washed by the rain. The Commissioners were here landed and invited to examine the ground and compare its features with the map and profile. No rock could be seen in any of the slopes or bottom of these gulleys, but in examining the profiles and tables of cubical contents of excavation it appears that it has been assumed to be at a depth varying from twenty to twenty five feet below the natural surface of the ground. On the last hill of the six contained in this distance of 4,000 feet Lock No. 5 is located, by which the surface of the water is proposed to descend 10.87 feet on reaching the valley below.

By 4 o'clock the sites of Lock No. 4 and that of Dam No. 4, below the River San Carlos, were reached, and the boat stopped again. The maps and profiles of the canal and dam were brought forward, and being compared with the features of the country, were found to agree as far as the eye could detect. The proposed dam is 1,000 feet in length and 29 feet high above the bottom of the river, and is intended to be built of concrete and coursed masonry. The present surface of the river is proposed to be raised 23 feet in front of the dam. This is the end of the slack-water navigation, 63.03 miles from the lake, and the canal leaves the river 500 feet above the dam, and is located independently of it, for a distance of 41.90 miles, to Greytown, which is that portion of the route already examined by the Commissioners.

Half a mile above this point the River San Carlos discharges into the San Juan, and an inspection of the junction will at once show that this stream is the principal channel which brings into the San Juan the silt forming its delta; and in order to keep from the canal this powerful and sluggish stream, and preserve for the use of the canal only the clean waters proceeding from the lake, an artificial channel is proposed to be cut, by which the San Carlos will be made to discharge into the San Juan below the dam. An embankment is also proposed across the former, by means of which the river will be turned into the new channel, and all communications with the San Juan above the point of divergency cut off.

The examining party had now come to what is intended to be slack-water navigation, extending from the point where the canal leaves the river, above the last dam, to the lake, a distance of 63.03 miles. Above its confluence with the San Carlos the River San Juan changes its character completely; the sand-bars and showels entirely disappear; the width of the stream contracts and the bottom becomes rocky and clear of sand or mud, to a short distance below the lake. They are now going over that portion of the river called "Aguas Muertas," dead waters, extending from the River San Carlos to the foot of Machuca Rapids, a distance of sixteen miles, in which the total fall is 1 34-100 feet and the depth varies from twenty to seventy-eight feet.

By 9 P. M. the boat arrived at a wood station, where she lay for the night. At 6 o'clock the next morning, the 16th, she was again on her way, and by 7 o'clock reached the site of Dam No. 3, at the foot of Machuca Rapids, named after Capt. Machuca, the Spanish conqueror, who first explored them. This dam is proposed to be 840 feet long, 33.99 feet high, above the bottom of the river, and will raise the present surface of the river 26.84 feet in front of it. It will not, however, be exposed to that pressure, as the next dam below will set the water back 16.56 feet, giving a difference of level of 10.28 feet between the upper and lower reach, which is the lift of Lock No. 3, located in a short canal, 1.16 miles in length, proposed around the dam. These points being satisfactorily examined, the boat started on her way up the rapids, extending some 10,000 feet above the dam, and with a total fall of 9.48 feet. This was at last accomplished, the boat ascended the rapids safely, and by 10 o'clock A. M. was made fast to the left bank of the river at the site of the next dam above, at the foot of Balas Rapids, 5.88 miles from the dam at Machuca, and 44.69 miles from the lake. The plan and profile of the proposed work were brought forward, and on examination of the ground they were found to agree exactly. This dam abuts on the right side against a steep, rocky hill, and on the left is extended 300 feet inland to obtain the requisite elevation on the slope of a hill gradually rising to an extreme elevation of 80 feet. It is 1,196 feet long and 31.92 feet high, and rests on a rocky foundation, with a mean depth of 6 feet below the present surface of the water in the river. By means of this dam the surface of the water in the river is proposed to be raised 22.82 feet, and set back by Dam No. 3, below, 12.54 feet. A short canal, 1.57 mile long, and a lock, No. 2, 10.28 feet lift—the difference of level between the upper and lower surface of the water—are proposed to be built around the dam. The rapids of Balas and Mico, with a fall of 5 feet in 8,000 feet, horizontal distance, are immediatly above the dam, and from the head of Mico to the foot of Castillo Rapids, a distance of 4.88 miles, an additional rise of 4.32 feet takes place. At Castillo the surface of the water falls 5.42 feet in a distance of 4,000 feet, and at the head of the rapids Dam No. 1 is proposed to be built on a rock foundation, 3 feet below the surface of the water. The comb of the dam will be 850 feet long, and its elevation 21 feet. It rests on the right against a high rocky hill, and on the left abuts against an isolated conical-shaped hill, about 26 feet high, conveniently located for the purpose. Between this hill and the main highland is a valley about 300 feet wide, through which the short canal around the dam, 0.78 mile in length, is proposed to be located, with a lock of 10.28 feet lift.

By this dam at Castillo the water in the river is proposed to be raised 18.38 feet in front of the dam, 15.60 at the foot and 8.39 at the head of Toro Rapids, and the surface of the lake is intended to be raised and maintained at the elevation of 107 feet above the level of the sea, which it attains and preserves during the rainy season. The summit level will therefore be extended to Lock No. 1, at this place, 37.34 miles from the lake.

From the foot of the canal around Machuca Dam to where the canal leaves the river below San Carlos no excavation will be required in the river. From Machuca to foot of canal at Balas a short excavation will be necessary at the point where the canal comes into the river at the latter place, which has been estimated as rock. Between the short canals at Balas and Castillo some dredging will be required—not exceeding three feet in depth at any place—except at the foot of the short canal at Castillo, where an excavation of about 1,000 feet long and 5 feet in depth is necessary to obtain the desired depth of twenty-six feet for the canal. From Castillo to the foot of Toro Rapids no extra work will be needed after raising the water to the proposed elevation; but from this point to the lake, a distance of twenty-nine miles, more or less excavation and dredging will be required to obtain the desired depth.

At 4 P. M. of the 18th the party arrived at San Carlos, on the lake, having made a complete examination of the eastern division of the route of 108.44 miles in length, divided as follows:

	Miles.
Slack-water navigation by the River San Juan	63.03
Short canal around Castillo Rapids	0.78
Short canal around Balas Rapids	1.57
Short canal around Machuca Rapids	1.16
From below San Carlos River to Greytown	41.90
Total length of eastern division	108.44

The examination and inspection of this portion of the proposed line has been done with great care, and the Commissioners are favorably impressed with the country and existing facilities for the execution of the work which thus far does not present any great engineering difficulty, and none which could not be overcome by the means proposed. The party is here detained, waiting for the lake steamer, which is hourly expected, to take them to San Jorge, on the western side of the lake, where they will proceed with the examination of that portion of the route. Meanwhile a survey is being made of the head of the San Juan River, that portion of the lake requiring improvement, and the Rio Frio coming into the lake at this point.

BELGIUM AND THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Forty years ago, says the Manchester *Examiner*, for a period of five years, 1830 to 1834 inclusive, capital punishment was practically, although not by statute, abolished in Belgium, and no execution took place during that time. But in the next five years, ending 1839, four executions were permitted to take place. But so far from this proving a means of increasing public security, it was found that the number of murders had increased nearly fifty per cent. in the second period as compared with the first. Since this experiment Belgium has almost entirely relinquished the infliction of capital punishment, and it appears with continued good success. A letter received a few weeks ago from M. Visschers, a member of the Belgian Government, addressed to Mr. Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, London, remarks: "The commission of grave crimes is everywhere diminishing in Belgium, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that for nearly eleven years no execution has taken place in this country."

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONDEMNED BISHOP—THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY—QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 20.

The sentence passed upon the Bishop of Olinda by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice has been commuted to simple imprisonment for four years. This was the result of long and exciting discussions in Cabinet council, and was reached only on the 12th inst. and when the public, already beginning to notice the delay in the execution of the sentence, imagined a Ministerial crisis was at hand. It was well-known that the Ministers of War and Justice were strongly opposed to the trial, and were desirous, after it was finished, that the Emperor should interpose with a full pardon. But Don Pedro does not appear so anxious to interfere in this case, as all the Ultramontane organs have been declaring he certainly would. So, while there is an abatement of the hard-labor clause—to which no one seems disposed to object—the "illustrious martyr" goes to prison. The fortress of San Joao, situated on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, has been chosen as the place where the sentence is to be carried out. Indeed, I learn from the journals of to-day that the condemned Bishop was transferred from the Arsenal of Marine to that fortress two days since.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

At this result of the struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, the friends of true liberty everywhere must rejoice. That Brazil has thus vigorously and impartially applied the law will astonish the clergy of Rome, no doubt can exist. But shall we have any direct protests from the Pope himself, in the form of a letter, as that to the Emperor of Germany? I may here say that the letter published in Europe, and already copied by the press here, professing to have been written by the Pope and addressed to Don Pedro, is a forgery. It would seem that we have not yet reached that point of open resistance to Rome which necessitates so vigorous and direct a remonstrance from the Holy See. Besides, the Papal Nuncio is still here in all his pristine glory, officiating exactly as he has done for the past fifteen years, granting dispensations and occasionally leading in the religious ceremonies, on some public feast day—apparently all unconscious that anything has occurred out of the usual routine. Indeed, if I were to select the one of all the public functionaries at this court who seems the least concerned in the present struggle between this Government and Rome, I should declare at once that official to be no other than Monsenhor Sanguini, the Papal Nuncio. Lookers on have thought this strange. When the Bishop of Olinda was arrested, it was thought he would certainly act. But no. Then came the conviction and sentence to four years' imprisonment, and then every one declared that now certainly he would declare himself. But no again. His Eminence wore the same calm look as before, and at the public audience with the Emperor and Empress on the 14th instant he did not fail to appear and express the feelings of "exultation" supposed to animate his colleagues on that happy occasion. It is now thought that the Nuncio will not consider the mere imprisonment of a Bishop a sufficient cause for calling for his passports; but that, when all the Bishops have been ousted from their sees—including the venerable Archbishop of Bahia, now in his eightieth year—and when the Pope has written directly to the Emperor and censured him, on account of the attitude of his Government, and a schism has been made in the church: and finally a bull of excommunication has been hurled at the head of Don Pedro—then, Monsenhor Sanguini will doubtless begin to seriously consider whether his usefulness in Brazil, as a representative of Pio Nono, had not pretty nearly ceased.

THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY.

Who is to be the next President of the Argentine Republic, Gen. Mitre or Dr. Alsina? This is the question now being discussed at the Plate, and amid much confusion, too, if we may form any judgment from the resounding articles published daily in the *Naças*, the *Tribuna* and the *Nacional*. For some time we were assured that Mitre had certainly won the fight in the province of Buenos Ayres. Then there was silence for awhile, and then came horrid whisperings of fraud and the probable election of Alsina by about 2,000 majority. It now looks as though a Committee on Elections in the Argentine Congress would have something to say about the matter, and so we shall have to wait probably some months longer before we can know positively who is to succeed President Sarmiento. Meanwhile, as the new President will not be inaugurated till late in the Summer, we may confidently look for some exciting scenes, not only in the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, but in the City of Buenos Ayres itself. There is no doubt that Mitre was and is still the favorite candidate of Brazil. But just how far the Empire meddles in the matter, directly or indirectly, to secure his election, it is difficult to say. Certain it is there was great disappointment here when it was first learned that Alsina had triumphed, though by fraud. It appears, too, that the commercial body at Buenos Ayres, and especially the foreign element, supported the candidacy of Mitre, judging, evidently, that his election was a guarantee of social order and peace.

THE RELATIONS WITH CHILI.

Not so much is rumored of war with Brazil now as formerly. Chili seems to be the disturbing element at this moment, and all on on account of that delightful bit of country, near the South Pole, called Patagonia. The ownership of this paradise has long been a matter of dispute between the Chilians and the Argentines, and now we hear rumors that war-ships are on the way to seize important points in the Straits of Magellan, and that sharp notes are exchanged between the respective Governments in consequence. Whether this will lead to war or not can hardly be stated yet. But it is not likely to have so serious a result, I think. The Gran Chaco question—that eternal Gran Chaco question—is, after all, the only one likely to result in a war. That certainly has within it the elements of a conflict, and it will result in one, if the parties cannot decide to arbitrate. Arbitration is just now the cry, and since not only Bolivia and Paraguay, but the Argentine Republic as well, seem to think favorably of this method of settling the question, one may well wonder where the difficulty lies, and why there should be any such serious talk of war. Still, there is a difficulty, and that is, to decide upon just what shall be submitted to arbitration; and since there is no doubt that some authority of the United States will be invited to act as the arbitrator, if that method of solving the question be finally resolved upon, I shall have occasion to refer to the subject more fully in this correspondence. We have just learned that Señor Tejedor, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, has published a pamphlet throwing light on the whole subject, and, I have no doubt, this is only preliminary to some diplomatic action in this matter.

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

The United States war vessel Monongahela, Capt. Thornton, United States Navy, commanding, is still in this port, but will probably sail for the Pacific at once, after the arrival of the Ticonderoga and Lancaster, which we hear are again on their way to this station. The Wasp, Capt. Mahan commanding, is still at the river, where we learn she has been rendering some very valuable service in the way of surveys and soundings, thus correcting and enlarging charts of the Uruguayan coast, and especially of the port of Montevideo. Much credit is due to Capt. Mahan personally on account of this work, I am told.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James R. Partridge, the United States Envoy to this court, returned from Europe a few days since, in much improved health. His arrival was anticipated by his countrymen and friends, who offered him a splendid banquet in honor of his return; the leading Americans of Rio were present.

MARRIED OR NOT?

A VERY COMPLICATED CASE IN MICHIGAN—A WOMAN INVEIGLED INTO A SHAM MARRIAGE.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing from Grand Haven, Mich., under date of the 19th inst., gives the following account of a very complicated case, in which a sham Justice of the Peace is accused of conspiracy in deceiving, by a sham ceremony, a woman who had already been twice married: "The case of Mrs. Annie Porter vs. Geo. Weatherby, Henry Wise, and George Squiers and wife, all of Johnsonville Ottawa County, a small station on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, charging them with beguiling Mrs. Porter into a sham marriage, was brought before Recorder Pagelson on Friday afternoon for examination. Prosecuting Attorney S. S. Lowing appeared in behalf of the people, and B. F. Huntoon for the defendants. The afternoon was occupied in examining the complaining witness, Mrs. Annie Porter. Although apparently under twenty years of age, Mrs. Porter has had experience in getting married, and ought to have known how to do it properly. She testified that she had married twice, besides participating in this sham affair. Her maiden name was Martin. She was first married in October, 1871, in Spring Lake, Mich., to Samuel Porter. She having had Porter imprisoned for bastardy, he gained his liberty by marrying her, and a few minutes later left the town. She has heard that he is dead. In May, 1873, she married John Keeler, of Keelerville, Mich., and lived happily with him until the next August, when, learning that he had had seven wives, four of whom were dead and three living, she indignantly left him. The affair, which she claims was a conspiracy on the part of the defendants, took place on Sunday, March 8. She had been 'working out' at Grand Haven, and on Saturday went to Johnsville to visit the defendants, George Weatherby and Mr. and Mrs. Squiers, whom she had known for some months. She states that she went there with the expectation of marrying Weatherby. While she and Weatherby were spending the evening at Mr. Squiers' Henry Wise, who lives near there, called. Wise claimed to be a Justice of the Peace. Annie being very willing needed but little coaxing; so she and Weatherby stood up and were married. Wise performed the marriage ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Squiers acted as witnesses. Subsequently Mrs. Squiers told Annie that Wise was not a Justice of the Peace and that the whole affair was a joke on her. Weatherby said the ceremony was all right, but Mrs. Porter left him the next morning and came back to Grand Haven to work. Last week she consulted Prosecuting Attorney Lowing, who had warrants issued for the arrest of Weatherby, Wise, and Mr. and Mrs. Squiers, who, with the exception of Mrs. Squiers, have all been in jail since last Monday morning. The defense a limit the performance of the ceremony, and claim that although Wise was not a Justice of the Peace the parties consenting to and consummating the marriage makes it valid. They also claim the ceremony was performed without previous conspiracy; that it was done on the impulse of the moment; that Weatherby was willing to live with Mrs. Porter, but she deserted him. After listening to the arguments on part of the defense Recorder Pagelson held them for trial in the Circuit Court. Squiers and wife gave bail in the sum of $100 each. Weatherby and Wise were committed to jail to await trial."

LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The Hartford *Times* copies the account of Sophia H. Hutson, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., which recently appeared in this paper, and referring to Miss Laura Bridgman, who was spoken of in the same connection, says:

"Miss Bridgman is now probably fifty-eight years old or more. She is still with the Bloomfield family, with whom she has lived for perhaps the last thirty years, or since her departure from the American Asylum. The family have recently removed from the house where she has lived for so long a time, to a residence at Bloomfield Centre, near the Congregational Church. It will probably take Laura some time to become familiar with the (to her) unknown premises; but she learns with surprising readiness when one reflects how completely she is isolated from the world of outward things. She could go about the house and premises where she lived as readily as most persons who have the full use of their senses, and she can also distinguish instantly the different persons with whom she is brought in contact. Nearly half a century ago, when she was at the asylum here, her powers of discrimination in this latter respect were such as to astonish people who went to see her. For instance, a party of ladies, strangers to her, called to see her at the asylum, and had their interview with her after they had taken off and hung up their shawls, bonnets, &c. Laura (who has always possessed the sense of touch) went to each one of them, and felt of them. After satisfying her curiosity in this way, she went on with her usual work—for she could knit, and do a good many other things. When the ladies rose to depart, she went to the place where they had hung up their 'things,' and, taking down each article separately, took it straight to its proper owner. What a fate is hers! Here she has lived for nearly sixty years a life all isolated from the world around her. An interior world is hers, into which nothing that we know of light—the physical light of the sun—can ever enter, nor any outward sound. Alike to her, through all the years, the silence of midnight or the cheerful sounds of daily life, the notes of birds, the voices of winds and leaves and falling waters, the power of music, the peal of thunder, the loving tones of the human voice. Silent herself, she dwells in her own world of absolute silence. If, as some people might believe, there are for her interior voices, she has no means of apprising her friends of her soul experiences. We must accept the outward seeming that to her, and such as she, the world is a world of darkness and of silence. What, to a soul so imprisoned, must be the final awakening into the life of

'That deep dawn behind the tomb,'

which the consolations of religion assure to us, and whose 'finer light in light' inspires the loftiest strains of the poet? It was the case of just such an affliction—that of an interesting daughter of Dr. Coggswell, of Hartford, who, unlike her sisters, was 'deaf, dumb, and blind'—that interested philanthropical people, nearly sixty years ago, in the beneficent educational project of the American Asylum; and it was of her, and her death, that Mrs. Sigourney, rising to the imagination of the final awakening and release of that imprisoned soul, attuned her harp to its finest strain, in the poem beginning,

'Sisters, there's music here.'

BRIGANDAGE IN THE TWO SICILIES.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Naples, April 1: "In a recent letter I reported the capture and liberation of Baron Porcari in the province of Termini, in Sicily. A Palermo journal gives some interesting details of the outrage. The band that captured the Baron consisted of the two notorious chiefs Pasquale and Leone, and three other men. All were masked and armed from head to foot when they entered the 'Fattoria,' and addressed their victim as follows: 'Signor Barone, you are sequestrated.' He was then blindfolded, placed on a horse, and carried off. The next day he was taken to some hovel, and at nightfall, after a long journey, the party stopped before a cottage, which the Baron was compelled to enter. There it was that a ransom was demanded, amounting to 10,000 ounces, which appeared even to the band to be enormous, as they afterward reduced it to 5,000. This seems to have been refused, for on the following night all were in movement again, and before dawn the captive was forced into a very dark cavern, and was drawn up by some persons above into what may be called a second story, where he was ordered to lie down. In the rocky ground-work of this chamber there was a large fissure, which opened on a deep abyss, while above him the Baron heard the whistle of the railway, telling him that he was not far removed from the light and life of the outer world. The abyss before him told another and a very different story. It was under these circumstances, with life and death placed as it were before him for his choice, that the question of his ransom was again brought forward, and it is not surprising that the Baron, yielding to threats, signed an order for 5,000 ounces, the ounce in English money being about equal to about 10s. 3½d. On the morning of the 21st of March the band had left the cavern, either bent on some new enterprise or supposing that their victim was safe; but a messenger, as the sequel shows, had been dispatched for the money. The Baron, then finding himself alone, and hearing no noise, contrived with great difficulty to creep out of the hole which led into the grotto, and saw not far from him the railway station of Roccapalumba. For that point he made as rapidly as he could, and all the more rapidly that he feared some shots would be fired after him. A river still lay between him and the station, and across this he swam, arriving at length in safety at the spot from which he heard the whistle, and receiving the congratulations of all who happened to be there. At Termini the whole population came out to meet him and welcome him back, but it will be long before the Baron will dare to return to his estate, and this is the position of many others in Sicily, and was, and still is, perhaps, of many in the Calabrias. The entire sum paid as ransom was 63,000 lire, 5,000 lire, which had been previously paid, being deducted from the gross sum agreed upon. This had not, however, been paid when the Baron had recovered his liberty; and it is proof of his honor and of the dreaded consequences of a refusal that he telegraphed a dispatch from the station to his brother-in-law to pay the sum demanded."

THE SHAD-FISHING SEASON.

HOW NEW-YORK IS SUPPLIED WITH ITS FAVORITE FISH.

FACTS ABOUT THE FISH AND THE MEN WHO CATCH THEM—THE NETS AND THE FISHING GROUNDS.

For some reason—which is not apparent to all epicures, however—New-Yorkers have been in the habit for many years past of getting up some enthusiasm over the advent of the shad-fishing season. The admirers of this fish may be rated by the thousand, and in the period of their plenitude shad sell as rapidly as porgies do on fast days in the First and Sixth Wards. There is no good reason to believe that the shad *furore* was not originated by some millionaire gourmand, who had the money to buy and the time to eat this rather bony fish, and that it became popular, like many other things, because it was subject to seasons, and was therefore fashionable and costly. In all the first-class restaurants there is an eager rivalry to procure the first shad of the season. The fish is extremely prolific, and frequents all the rivers of this coast from Maine to Florida, the choicest varieties or rather the finest developments, of the species being found between the latitudes of the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers. In the conditions of reproduction they resemble salmon, as they spawn and hatch in fresh water and develop in the sea, and are only available as food in the early months of the year. In this latitude the shoals seldom appear before the middle of April, though, of course, a few hundreds of enterprising members of the family try to get through the Narrows as early as about the 20th or 25th of March. The season is reckoned generally as lasting from the 1st of April to the middle of June. This year the first shad caught in the waters of New-York were two, captured about the 26th of March, and, singularly enough, were encountered off Hoboken by the veteran fisherman Sam Ludlow. Ordinarily, the first fish are caught in the vicinity of the Narrows on their way up from the sea, but this early pair seem to have eluded the fishers thereabouts. "Sam" sold them to C. A. Lewis, of Washington Market, and though they weighed not more than three pounds each, a customer was found at once who paid a $5 bill for them. In the succeeding four or five days one or two more were taken, in unlikely places, and on April 1 the fishermen at the Narrows netted a single fish. This opened their season, but it must be said that there was something ominous about the date. For fifteen days thereafter, out of perhaps twenty nets, "drifted" twice a day, only a few of them brought in as many as a dozen shad at a haul, and the luck oftener found them with four or five. By the 10th of April in good seasons a "drift" should yield from fifty to 100 fish, and they would bring, if of fair average weight, say, two and a half to three and a half pounds each, about $40 a hundred. The result of the scarcity, however, was that the fishermen at the Narrows held their catches at $60 a hundred, but it must be conceded that, though the quantity was limited, the fish were of very fine quality. Shad fishermen, fishing for this market, do not care about taking fish weighing less than two and a half to three pounds. For this reason their nets are made with what are known as five-inch meshes, and the smaller fish pass through them safely. The three or four pound shad, too, is found by epicures to be of the most desirable size and flavor, many persons professing to believe that fish of larger size become coarser in texture, and less delicate to the taste. Mr. Lewis, in a life-time of experience, has never seen or heard of a shad weighing more than eight and a half pounds, and that was a phenomenal fish of its species. The New-York market is supplied with shad from Florida, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, the Delaware River, New-York Harbor, Long Island Sound, and the Connecticut River. Florida shad reach this City about the middle or end of January, and are of smaller size than the average North River shad, which, to the shad-loving Metropolitan, are the perfection of fish. Next to the Florida shad in the order of season, come those from Savannah and Charleston, and, as the Spring advances, the fish come to our own waters. It is generally conceded by experienced fishermen that shad do not vary much as to flavor, though they do somewhat, in different localities, as to shape and proportion. Florida shad are as good at St. Augustine or Jacksonville, as North River shad are in New-York; but, of course, fish brought from the former cities by a three or four days' voyage in a steamer can scarcely be expected to have the fresh delicacy of a shad taken at 6 o'clock from a net off Weehawken and served on a plate at noon. Connecticut River shad are the largest and finest sold in this market.

At present there is a little colony of shad fishermen on Staten Island, many of whom have for twenty years past annually fished all the way up the Hudson. They number about thirty men, and are all experienced in their craft. About one-half of them "hail" from Newburg, and the remainder from Catskill and its vicinity. They are located at a house a short distance from the new Quarantine station, known as the Bennett boarding-house. These men come down the river about the middle of March, bringing with them their boats and fishing equipment, and settle on the Narrows as their first fishing grounds. They make and repair their nets, and confine themselves entirely to what is known as drift net fishing. A good drift-net, such as they make and use, is about 400 yards long and eight feet deep, and costs from $150 to $180. The borders are made of a single line of fine rope or cord of about the diameter of a pen-holder, and the meshes of about two and one-half inches square when opened, are composed of No. 30 or No. 36 Irish flax thread. About forty pounds of No. 30 thread is required to fill a 200-fathom net. This thread is worth $1 50 per pound. The upper border of the net is buoyed by floats of wood attached to lines about twelve or fifteen feet long, and the lower edge of the net is carried down by sinkers. The net is cast, from a board on which it is folded in the stern of the boat, across stream and drifts up with the tide, and the fish are caught in their efforts to swim through it. The meshes being formed of very fine thread the shad pays little attention to it as it hangs like a delicate curtain in the water, until he realizes the fact that his body will not pass through the mesh. The fish then attempts to withdraw his head, but the fine thread slips under his opening gills or behind his fins, and a few struggles only serve to involve him more inextricably in the snare. But while the net is dangerous to the shad, there are perils, also, which await the fisherman even in the smoothest water. Occasionally a forty or fifty pound striped bass or other large fish finds himself involved in the allurement of Irish flax, and then there is trouble. He usually carries away with him twenty or thirty feet of the net, and leaves the remainder in a torn and tangled condition. The large ocean steamers, too, are dreaded by the fishers. The length of the buoy lines is sufficient to allow steamers of ordinary draft, such as run down the coast, to pass over the net without damaging it, but not so with the mammoth ships of the European lines. Sometimes they carry the nets away before them, and at others with one tremendous whirl of their screw propellers they rend them to fragments. Of course, such accidents do not often happen, but owing to the great length of the nets, it is not always possible to tow them out of the way. A few days since, one of the Catskill shad fishermen, at Staten Island, lost a net which had never been in the water before, by having it caught fast on a row of old shad poles, which were covered by high water. Only a few torn fragments of it were recovered. This was a clear loss to the owner of $150, besides the loss of the use of the net at the beginning of the season. "Fisherman's luck" is an old adage expressive of uncertainty, however, and, as a class, these hardy, industrious men seem gifted with more than average fortitude. Frequently during the past two weeks have they gone out and made a couple of drifts without netting a single fish, and, as a rule, they came in laughing, and uttering good-natured threats of "fetchin' 'em next time." One morning two of them made a small wager as to which would return from the drift with the biggest haul. About four hours later one of the boats returned with a solitary shad. Twenty minutes later the second boat came, and the laughter that was indulged in may be imagined when it was found that they had nothing but a sea-robin or "blow-fish"—an ugly, useless monster, that generally damages the net in which he is taken. The drift is made only at "the top of the tide," or high water.

By the end of the present week the Hudson River fisherman will remove from Staten Island and go up the river as far the Highlands, or about the vicinity of Cozzens' Dock. There they will remain about three weeks, and the next move will be to Newburg or Catskill, where they will continue to fish until about the 10th of June. By that time the fish will have deposited their spawn, and with "lean and hungry look," poor in flesh and flavor, will begin to seek the sea. Shad then ceases to be either fashionable or savory, and the fishermen go in quest of other varieties of game.

The "roe," or female shad, are considered the finest flavored, most delicate and tender, and are generally larger and plumper of flesh than the males. For this reason they command a higher price by five, ten, or fifteen cents apiece than a male shad of equal length. Very little is known of the food which these fishes subsist upon or prefer. Old fishermen say they seldom find anything in the stomachs except a blackish soft substance somewhat resembling mud. At other times their stomachs contain what is known as shad lice, a sort of small white worm, about one-third of an inch in length, with two minute antennæ projected from the head. When found in the stomach of the shad these worms are generally rolled together in lumps.

The largest quantity of shad brought into market by any one fisherman this season was unloaded on Monday at Washington market by "old Sam" Ludlow, who turned in 300 fish. At the same date in really good seasons, it is an ordinary matter to have them brought in in batches of 800 to 1,200. The shad-poles, which have been so frequently subjects of protest as impediments to navigation, are owned by fishermen who reside in the neighborhood, and are planted merely to hold the nets, which are set at night and allowed to run at least two tides before they are overhauled. It is computed that there are 600 hundred persons engaged in shad-fishing at the present time in the waters of New-York harbor and the North River.

OYSTER CULTURE.

HOW THE BIVALVES ARE RAISED—THE NEW-YORK SUPPLY, AND HOW THE MARKET IS CATERED.

The oyster is scientifically described as a marine acephalus mollusk, of the lamellibranchiate order; but few people care anything about their scientific relation or rank. The majority of persons are content to take the fresh, juicy, and palatable morsels as simple oysters. Everybody in the civilized world has heard of them, and few live within common ken who have not eaten and relished them. Yet, in this great maritime City, to-day, where thousands of tons of the bivalves are sold yearly, few know aught concerning their origin, the trouble it takes to supply the market, and the number of persons who live by the trade. In London, England, it is estimated that over 30,000 bushels of oysters from artificial beds, and 100,000 from the sea, are consumed annually. An infinitely greater quantity is brought into and disposed of by the New-York market, as will be seen hereafter.

There is an old saying which forbids the use of oysters during the months which have not the letter R in their names, and many people follow the advice rigidly. Nevertheless, oyster-dealers say that the best season of the year for "half-shells," "roasts," &c., is from the middle of August until November. During that period "natives" throng the market, and because they are in a manner of speaking taken from the water to the market, are much fresher than Southern, or "foreign" oysters. Natives are, after all, merely naturalized foreigners, for they had birth in Southern rivers and creeks, and were transported thence to this City, where they were afterward sold to oystermen, by whom they were taken up the Sound to Prince's Bay, to Rockaway, Blue Point, and other places, and planted. By planting, is meant thrown overboard in from one to five fathoms of water. Here they were allowed to remain until they had fattened and become fitted for the market. It often happens, however, that those which have been planted in May are raked up before the Summer is over. The usual practice is to leave them on the plantation from one to two and sometimes three years. This cannot be done, though, when the season for foreign oysters has been poor. Next month the native season begins. During the Winter and latter part of the Fall, York River, the Rappahannock, Beck River, and seventy other places in Virginia furnish the oysters which are eaten in the Northern States. These are brought here in schooners, the Norfolk steamers, and other vessels. The schooners range from seventy to 100 tons burden, and are owned generally by the wholesale dealers in this City. There are five firms which, it is said, monopolize the wholesale trade and are the owners of most of the schooners. Their names are Van Name Bros., J. J. Housman, H. Miller, Jr., & Co., Ainsley Bedell, and G. P. Wright & Co. These merchants' places of business are in offices and warehouses built upon scows that are moored "all fours" between Piers Nos. 52 and 54 North River. These locations are rented by the oyster-dealers from the Department of Docks, and are fitted up with blocks for opening oysters, and all the apparatus needed in the trade.

This Winter the crop of foreign oysters has been very good, but the prices obtained were fifty per cent. less than those of last year, owing to the panic and its consequences. The result of this is that the wholesale dealers have not been particularly well satisfied with the season. They have to make all the outlay and take all the risk, so that when the market falls in the cities it affects them most seriously at first. To prove this, one of the most prominent of the dealers said that he had to keep his schooners manned and ready for sea all the Winter long. The men on board, six to each vessel, draw about $45 a month on the average, besides board. The vessels need constant watching to keep them seaworthy, and then they are subject to delays from adverse winds, during which the men's board and wages run on, while the cargoes do not improve. Again, the oystermen South want cash for their goods on delivery, whereas the wholesale dealer North has to give credit to the saloon and store keepers, who trade with him. Heavy losses are often sustained in this way by the merchants, for every new oyster and liquor-store keeper expects the oysterman to give him the same credit as he does to well-established places. The dealer does so nine times out of ten, and is often mulcted through the failure of those he has trusted. The expense of the help needed by the merchant to transact his business swallows up a large share of his receipts, and has to be paid right out weekly. There are the stevedores, who help to discharge the vessels; the cartmen, who take the basket-loads away; the barrelers, who prepare and cull oysters for transportation to inland cities and towns; the canners, who put the newly-opened oysters in cans for the same purpose, and the openers, who get $1 25 a thousand for all they open. Good men earn $5 a day at this branch of the business. The City trade, of course, is the most extensive, and keeps the dealers busy all the time. As many as 1,200 and 1,500 tons of oysters have been brought in weekly to supply this demand alone. When, then, any of the schooners inward bound are beaten off shore by adverse winds, as they have been this and last week, there is a great scarcity of oysters in the market, and the culled bivalves prepared for planting have to be drawn on. When the wind changes the fleet comes up the bay, and then there is a busy scene in the neighborhood of Pier No. 54. The dock and its approaches are covered with cartmen, wagons and horses, stevedores, and oyster-dealers. The vessels are fastened to the wharf by means of strong hawsers, and the hatches are off fore and aft. In the hold men are filling baskets rapidly, and others stand on the deck, rail, and pierstring ready to pass them to the cart being loaded. All is rush, bustle, and trade, flavored with copious dashes of profanity. In front of the scow warehouses men are continually employed on these days filling barrels with oysters and heading them up. Inside of the scows dozens of men are opening, while others can them ready for transmission by rail to Canada, country hotels, and restaurants. But the City trade creates the hurry visible on every side. All day long until the cargoes, which are always bespoken, are landed, the work goes on, and when they are discharged the vessels are sent away immediately for more.

The Southern oysters are generally the largest in the market, those from York River and Onondago being first in bulk. Many persons, though, do not care so much for the size of an oyster; small ones are more frequently the favorites. They are believed to have the best flavor. Natives, therefore, epicures regard most, and notwithstanding the difficulty of getting and keeping them fresh when the mercury stands 96° in the shade, individuals supposed to know what they are about in such matters, purchase and eat them in large quantities. The oyster trade, then, the adage to the contrary not withstanding, flourishes all the year round, and it has been estimated that the money spent in this trade alone in New-York exceeds the revenues and commerce of many a European city.

BONE-SCRAPING IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the British *Medical Times* writes that a notion prevails there that headache, neuralgia, vertigo, and other cerebral affections proceed from a crack in the head or pressure of the skull on the brain. The remedy is to lay open the scalp with a cross or T incision, then scrape the cranium carefully and gently with a piece of glass until a hole is made into the skull down to the dura mater, about the size of a crown piece. Sometimes this scraping operation will be even to the pia mater by an unskillful surgeon, or from the impatience of the friends, and death is the consequence. In the best of hands, about half of those who undergo the operation die from it, yet this barbarous custom, from superstition and fashion, has been so prevalent, that very few of the male adults are without this hole in the cranium, or "have a shingle loose," to use an Australian phrase. It is said that sometimes an attempt is made to cover the membranes of the cranium so exposed by placing a piece of coconut shell under the scalp. For this purpose they select a very hard and durable piece of shell, from which they scrape the softer parts and grind quite smooth, and put this as a plate between the scalp and skull. Formerly the trephine was simply a shark's tooth; now a piece of broken glass is found more suitable, or less objectionable (if we may even so qualify the act.) The part of the cranium generally selected is that where the coronal and sagittal sutures unite, or a little above it, upon the supposition that there the fracture exists. This bone-scraping remedy is likewise employed in cases of rheumatism in old people. The cuticle is incised longitudinally, and the centre of the ulna or tibia laid bare, then the surface of the bone scraped with glass until a large portion of the external lamina is removed.

THE STONINGTON MURDER.

A NEW ASPECT PUT ON THE TRAGEDY.

SOME HISTORY OF THE LANGWORTHY FAMILY—THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONINGTON, Wednesday, April 22, 1874.

There is no new development of facts in the Langworthy tragedy as yet, but as the rumors to which I alluded in my last dispatch have become matters of public discussion, there need be no hesitation now in giving them further publicity, and for this purpose some description of the Langworthy family may be needed. Henry D. Langworthy, the father of the murdered boy, is a man sixty or sixty-five years old, who was born in this vicinity, and who for many years has owned and conducted a dairy farm a mile west of the village of Stonington. He is what is called in the vernacular a "well-to-do" man, and is even reputed wealthy. His business transactions have always been marked by the greatest shrewdness, and he has the name of being an extremely avaricious man, with whom the desire for gain commonly outweighs any scruples of conscience. He has always occupied a respectable position in society, however, notwithstanding some very dubious transactions in the past, which are now being restored to light. He married his first cousin in early life, and had several children by her, all of whom, with one exception, were marked with the physical and mental defects which are the inheritance of offspring of a consanguineous marriage. The boy Irving who was killed had only one ear; Cortland, the eldest son, who was left for dead, was nearly blind, and little better than an idiot; a daughter, who died some years ago, was also nearly blind, and all showed the evidences of feeble intellects and ill-balanced minds. Mrs. Langworthy is said to be a woman of considerable culture and refinement, but those who know her best say, rather indefinitely, that she is queer, and certainly her conduct in the past has been at least eccentric. A short time before the death of the daughter she united with her husband in forcing her into a marriage with a disreputable character here, to whom they gave $700 and a piano as an inducement to make her his wife. He treated her most brutally, and in a short time they instituted a suit against him for divorce and alimony. The girl was opposed to the proceeding, but they obliged her to unite with them, and they won the suit. The evidence offered on the trial was disgusting beyond description, and the case stands on record as pre-eminently the most revolting one ever tried in this county. Shortly after its conclusion the girl, who was a feeble, sickly person, died, as it was generally believed, from the shock of the horrible exposure she was obliged to make, and the father sued the husband for the amount of the attending physician's bill. There were then left in the family only the three sons, Hamilton, who at the time of the murder was at sea, and Cortland and Irving, the young men who were assaulted.

On the morning after the murder, which, it will be remembered, was discovered not long before midnight Sunday, Langworthy, the father, was around the village as usual serving his customers with milk. He appeared in no wise overcome by the terrible tragedy, and while the jury of inquest was examining the body of his son he showed no emotion whatever. Had he been an indifferent person he could not have retained his self-composure more thoroughly. This conduct was generally noticed and was severely commented upon. Last night a relative of the family is said to have stated that the father held life insurance policies on each of his sons to the amount of $10,000. This is corroborated by a gentleman who was told a few months ago by the agent of a New-York company that he had visited the Langworthy family and taken a total risk of $50,000 on the five members. These were facts which at once set the village quidnuncs to speculating, and some very ugly stories are afloat to-day, strongly corroborated by circumstances, which I am not at liberty to mention. The authorities have telegraphed to various insurance companies and agencies, but thus far have received no response. Now, the great mystery which envelopes the murder arises wholly from the utter absence of any motive. Libbey, the hired man, who is now held on suspicion, tells a very confused story. At the time of his arrest he informed the officer that he was attacked by two men, and that before he saw them he heard a dog bark outside, heard a step behind him, and then received a blow which rendered him insensible. But in his statement before the jury of inquest he denied this, saying that he saw a club fall on Irving's head, and almost on the instant was knocked out of his chair and struck twice while he lay upon the floor; that he saw no one, and heard no one. But his wounds are very slight. In the opinion of medical men, they were insufficient to produce insensibility, and in view of this and the facts that there was a dog about the house trained to bark at strangers; that the handles of the door are loose, and cannot be turned without considerable noise, and that in the position in which Irving and Libbey sat it was necessary for any one approaching from behind to strike over the latter's head to inflict a fatal blow—in view of all these circumstances, his story is received with doubt, though otherwise it is plausible enough. But if it be true, and the murder was the work of tramps or professional thieves, why was there nothing of value taken from the house? Why was the boy, from whom little resistance could be expected, attacked before the powerful man? Why, too, was an assault made on an unoffending man asleep on the floor above—a man who knew nothing of what was in progress below, and who, being nearly blind, could never have accused nor identified the thieves? These are questions which cannot be reasonably answered.

But on the other hand, what incentive had Libbey to the commission of the crime? It has been shown that there was no ill-feeling between him and the boys; the brother, who is now recovering from his wounds, confirms this. The appearance of the room in which the murder was committed; the posture of the body; the nature of the wound, all preclude the idea of a struggle that evening. There was not a mark or bruise upon the boy save the gaping wound in the head behind and the fracture of the skull, reaching nearly from forehead to base. Everything goes to show that the boy was sitting quietly in his chair reading when he was struck, and died as he sat, almost without the movement of a muscle. His elbow was upon the table when he was found; his book lay at his feet. The blow was from above and behind, and it was given without warning. There was no blood in the room except immediately beneath the chair; had there been an encounter, or had the boy fallen to the floor when he was struck, and subsequently been replaced as he was found, the effusion was so profuse and sudden that the floor must have been stained where he laid. It is impossible to believe that he moved after that crushing blow; one must believe that as he was found so he died. And accepting this, one cannot overcome the conviction that it was a cold-blooded, deliberately-planned murder. And this is confirmed by the circumstances of the attack upon Cortlandt. No sudden gust of passion could have sent a man through the long halls and passages leading to his room to murder one he had not seen for at least two hours. The murder was preconceived with atrocious perfection of detail and was executed with the same cold-blooded deliberation.

Public reasoning here takes this position: If Libbey committed the murder he was actuated by one of two motives—enmity to the young men or the expectation of profiting by their death. The first hypothesis is rejected utterly for the reasons given above. The other, with its terrible possibilities, remains unanswered. Was Libbey hired to do this crime, and, if so, by whom? And if the above reasoning is correct it applies equally to any other person, supposing Libbey to be innocent.

There is a thoroughly good officer here, S. K. Tillinghast, who is working up the case, and it is hoped that when the jury of inquest meets next Saturday some conclusive evidence will be brought before it. Until that time no new developments will be made known. But, in the meantime, the current of public suspicion, not to say opinion, is very strongly marked, even more strongly than is indicated by what I have said above.

CURIOSITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A correspondent favors *Galignani* with the following additional list of the curiosities of the English language: "Fowlers speak of a sege of herons and bitterns; a herd of swans, cranes, or curlews; a dopping of sheldrakes; a spring of teals; a covert of coots; a gaggle of geese; a badelynge of ducks; a sord or sute of mallards; a muster of peacocks; a nye of pheasants; a bevy of quails; a congregation of plovers; a walk of snipes; a fall of woodcocks; a brood of hens; a building of rooks; a murmuration of starlings; an exaltation of larks; a flight of swallows; a host of sparrows; a watch of nightingales; and a charm of goldfinches."

TRANSPORTATION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WINDOM, OF MINNESOTA.

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES—THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE, AND THEIR APPARENT SOLUTION.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Windom presented the report of the Special Committee on Transportation Routes, and spoke at length in explanation of it. He began with a brief résumé of the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of the committee, and which are enumerated as follows:

First—The annual average price of wheat and corn during the five years 1868 to 1872, inclusive, at Chicago and Milwaukee and at points west of these cities; at Buffalo, Montreal, New-York, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Liverpool.

Second—The quantity of grain received and shipped from all the lake ports and ports on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Third—The total shipments of grain to the States on the Atlantic sea-board; the quantity distributed between the western and eastern borders of these States; the total quantity consumed in the New-England States, the Atlantic States south of New-England, and the total quantity exported; also, the quantity of grain shipped to the Gulf States, and the quantity exported from these States; the quantity exported to Canada and also from the Pacific coast to foreign countries.

Fourth—The shipments of grain from the West to the East and South by the various water and rail routes.

Fifth—The average annual freight charges from point to point.

Sixth—The statistics of Great Britain on this subject for the past thirteen years.

LINES OF IMPROVEMENT EXAMINED.

He said the committee have personally examined and most carefully investigated the following proposed water lines of transport: The proposed Caughnawaga and Lake Champlain route, from the River St. Lawrence to New-York; the Oswego and Oneida Canal route, from Oswego to New-York; the Erie Canal route from Buffalo to New-York; the James River and Kanawha Canal, or central water line, from Richmond to the Ohio River; the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, from the Tennessee River to Savannah, Ga.; the proposed ship-canal across the peninsula or Florida; the improvement of the Ohio River; the improvement of the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony, between St. Paul and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and New-Orleans; the Fort St. Philip Canal, and other plans for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River; the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers improvement; the Illinois and Hennepin Canal, and the Niagara Ship-canal. In addition to these routes the committee have obtained information in regard to the canals of Pennsylvania, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The inquiries of the committee in regard to railroads have embraced among other subjects the following: Combinations between different lines; the consolidation or amalgamation of lines; fast freight lines; the issuing of stock not representing money paid in for construction, a device commonly known as "stock-watering;" competition between railroads and water lines; the relative cheapness of the various methods of transportation; the regulation or control of existing railroads by States and by the National Government, involving the questions as to the limitation of the powers of Congress under the commercial clause of the Constitution; the construction of one or more double-track freight railroads by the Government, to be operated by the Government or leased to parties who shall operate subject to Government control, and many others.

In pursuing their inquiries, the Committee have encountered many difficulties, both from the extent and magnitude of the subject, and the singular fact that very few, if any, Governmental statistics of the vast internal commerce of the country have ever been collected. For the future they recommend the establishment in one of the Executive Departments of a Bureau of Commerce for this purpose.

MAGNITUDE OF THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

The committee had no means of estimating accurately the magnitude of our internal trade; but its colossal proportions may be inferred from two or three known facts. The value of commodities moved by the railroads in 1872 is estimated at over $10,000,000,000, and their gross receipts reached the enormous sum of $473,241,055. The commerce of the cities of the Ohio River alone has been carefully estimated at over $1,600,000,000 per annum. Some conception of the immense trade carried on upon the northern lakes may be formed from the fact that during the entire season of navigation in 1872 an average of one vessel every nine minutes, day and night, passed Fort Gratiot Light-house, near Port Huron. It is probably safe to say that the value of our internal commerce is ten times greater than our trade with all foreign nations, and that the amount annually paid for transportation is more than double the entire revenues of the Government.

THE PROBLEM PRESENTED, AND THE SOLUTION.

By reason of the failure of existing systems of transportation to fully meet the conditions of cheap and ample facilities for the interchange of commodities between the widely-separated sections of our country, the following important problem propounds itself: "How shall cheaper and better facilities for transportation be provided?" The remedies which have been suggested are four in number:

First—Competition between railways and its promotion, by additional lines without regulation.

Second—Direct Congressional regulation of railway transportation, under the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

Third—Indirect regulation, and promotion of competition through the agency of one or more lines of railway, to be owned or controlled by the Government.

Fourth—The improvement of natural water-ways, and the construction of artificial channels of water communication.

At this point the question presents itself: "What are the nature and extent of the powers of the National Government in this matter, and how they may affect the laws of the States." In the discussion of this question the report maintains the following propositions:

First—That the powers of Congress, whatever they may be, are derived directly from the people of the several States, and not from the States themselves.

Second—That every important word in the clauses which confer the "power to regulate commerce among the several States," and to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying it into execution," has received legislative, executive, and judicial construction, and that under such construction the power of Congress to regulate inter-State transportation by railroads, and to aid and facilitate commerce, is clearly established.

Third—That in the exercise of this power Congress is authorized under the grant of auxiliary powers to employ such means as are appropriate and plainly adapted to their execution.

Fourth—That in the selection of means by which inter-State commerce shall be regulated Congress may: 1. Prescribe the rules by which the instruments, vehicles, and agents engaged in transporting commodities from one State into or through another shall be governed, whether such transportation is by land or by water. 2. That it may appropriate money for the construction of railways or canals, when the same shall be necessary for the regulation of commerce. 3. That it may incorporate a company with authority to construct them. 4. That it may exercise the right of eminent domain within a State in order to provide for the construction of such railways or canals; or 5. It may, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, take for the public use, paying just compensation therefor, any existing railway or canal owned by private persons or corporations.

COMPETITION, COMBINATION, AND MONOPOLY.

In regard to the respective merits of the four different remedies above mentioned, the following facts are submitted: First, as to competition between railways and its promotion by additional lines. In Great Britain, Parliament, with unlimited powers, having struggled in vain for forty years against amalgamation by fostering voluntary competition, has been compelled to confess itself defeated. In process of time the great roads there, as in this country, have swallowed up the smaller ones, and by purchase, lease, arrangement of rates, or some other of the numerous forms of combination and consolidation, laid tribute the respective sections of which they were the main arteries. In the main trunk lines of the United States from Chicago to the East, the Pennsylvania line, running to New-York and Philadelphia; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, running in connection with the Erie and New-York Central; and the Michigan Central Railway, in connection with the last two, and also the Grand Trunk, competition has already substantially disappeared. The agents of these lines meet together at Chicago, and agree on prices for east-bound freight; and the prices established by such agreement bind the eastern roads. Agents at the eastern termini meet in convention and agree upon the charges for western-bound freights. The evidence taken by the committee shows that the principle upon which rates are adjusted on these lines is not what the services are actually worth, but "What are the rates charged by the water lines?" and "What will the property bear, in view of its movement to market?" Of the total quantity of wheat received and stored in the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee during the first three months of 1872, amounting to 4,095,487 bushels only 286,000, or about seven per cent., were shipped by rail during those three months, while in the month of April, when the water competition began to be felt, the railways carried 462,570 bushels of wheat, or an increase of sixty-two per cent. over the shipments of January, February, and March. The effect of this competition on the movement of corn was to send forward in April 1,018,271, against an aggregate of 1,702,905 moved in January, February and March. An impression has prevailed that during the Winter months all the rail lines from Chicago to the East are choked with the surplus products of the West, but the above facts seem to demonstrate that the companies prefer not to move them at all rather than to do it at rates which these products will bear. The hist[illegible] railway management in every State of the U[illegible] and throughout the civilized world, proves th[illegible]petition invariably ends in combination. H[illegible] the well-known aphorism, "Where combination[illegible] possible competition is impossible."

CON[illegible]SSIONAL REGULATION DISCUSSED.

In view of these facts, the committee proceeds to the discussion of the second remedy: Direct regulation by act of Congress. This, though untried by Congress, is by no means a novel experiment in the States or in other countries. An extensive collection of authorities, including those of England, Ohio, and Massachusetts, unite in pronouncing the system practically worthless. The British Parliamentary Commission of 1872 are quoted from as condemning the following seven experiments, which may be classed as coming under this head: Equal mileage rates; rates to be fixed by relation to cost and profit on capital; immediate reduction of rates; periodical revision of rates; absolute limitation of dividends; division of profits beyond a certain limit between companies and the public, and maximum rates. All these plans, with their adaptability to application in the United States are discussed by the committee, and in each case an adverse opinion rendered. There are, however, they consider, certain measures which may be adopted with great advantage to the public interest, among which the following may be mentioned:

First—Publication of Rates.—This mode of regulation proceeds upon the not unreasonable theory that the moral restraints of public opinion will have a salutary effect upon the companies, and that such publicity will tend to secure stability and certainty to the business of transportation, and to remove the discontent and suspicion of the public. This system has been adopted by the leading nations of the Continent of Europe, with the most flattering results. France, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, and Belgium all regard it as important, and insist upon its enforcement. In nearly all of those countries handbooks are published giving all the particulars regarding distance, classification, rates, special tariffs, &c. Of course where this reform merely affects points entirely within a State, the remedy must be applied by the Legislature.

Second.—Railway companies should be compelled to receipt for quantity and to account for the same at its point of destination. The enforcement of a regulation of this kind upon all railway companies and freight line organizations employed in transporting cereals from one State into another, would remedy an evil of no small magnitude, and one which falls peculiarly within the scope of national power. The evidence taken by the committee shows that the "shortage" on a car-load of grain transported from Chicago to New-York varies from one-half to ten per cent., one to three per cent. being not uncommon. Assuming the average shortage to be two per cent., it amounts to a loss of three cents per bushel on wheat, when the market price in New-York is $1 50; a loss that falls wholly on the shipper from the Western point. And as the Western buyer knows by experience that the usual loss is from one to three per cent., and sometimes as high as ten per cent., he will buy on a margin large enough to cover the greatest probable deficit. Hence the producer has to bear a loss even larger than the actual shortage. A Congressional regulation to do away with this and similar evils would be peculiarly applicable to freight lines which are organized for the express purpose of carrying on inter-State traffic.

Third—Railway companies, freight lines, and other common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce should be prohibited from discriminating between persons and places; and especially those engaged in carrying freights from one State into another, whose lines touch at any river or lake port, should be prohibited from discriminating against such port. One of the serious evils now complained of is that by an unfair adjustment of charges the public is denied the advantages of the cheaper transportation afforded by water-routes, and in many cases the business of such river ports is seriously impeded by reason of such discriminations.

A NATIONAL FREIGHT RAILROAD.

In the report just submitted, the committee have discussed at considerable length the merits and advantages of a double-track freight railway between the Mississippi River and New-York City, and have come to the conclusion that such a railway honestly constructed and operated, and performing an amount of business reasonably to be anticipated, could pay all expenses, together with a fair return on its cost, at rates for transportation of fourth-class freights not exceeding 7½ mills per ton per mile. At this rate a ton of wheat could be carried from the Mississippi River to New-York for about $8 25, or at the rate of twenty-five cents per bushel. The average cost during the last five years by rail has been about $16 50 per ton, or at the rate of about fifty cents per bushel. The constructions of such a line would doubtless be of incalculable benefit to a large section of the country, but other sections would be entitled to equal consideration, and if one such road should be built at Government expense, fair dealing toward those sections not directly benefited would require the construction of at least two additional lines, costing in the aggregate from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000. The heavy expenditure required, and other considerations of a political and economic character mentioned in the report, have induced the committee to content themselves with a statement of the probable advantages to be derived from such an improvement, without making any recommendations on the subject.

CREATION OF WATER ROUTES.

The alternative proposed is the improvement and creation of water routes. A careful and thorough investigation of the relative merits of water and rail transportation, both in Europe and in this country, shows that for all cheap, heavy, and bulky articles, where cost is a more important element than time, water affords the cheapest and best known means of transport. The verdict of commerce itself, pronounced upon various routes and under diverse circumstances, is recorded in the following facts: On the through line from the Ohio River to Boston, composed of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Boston Steam-ship Company, the earnings were divided as four to one in favor of water, counting the actual distances operated by each. On the line between Baltimore and New-York, consisting of railway, canal, and open water, and involving payment of tolls on the canal, the earnings were prorated by allowing the vessels 123 miles for an actual distance of 230 miles—making nearly two to one in favor of water. The Erie Railway Company, and the steamers from New-York to Boston, have a prorating arrangement equivalent to three to one in favor of water. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway prorates with vessels on the Ohio River upon the basis of two to one in favor of the river. The gross earnings on the through line from Chicago to New-Orleans, via the Illinois Central Railway to Cairo, (365 miles,) and thence by the Mississippi River to New-Orleans, (1,056 miles,) are divided, three-fifths to the railroad, and two-fifths to the river, making, on the charge of $7 per ton, from New-Orleans to Chicago, 2.7 mills per ton per mile for the river, and 11.5 mills per ton per mile by the railroad, or over two to one in favor of the Mississippi River, against the current. From the Kanawha coal mines to Huntington, West Virginia, the distance by rail is 67 miles, and the minimum charge for transporting coal, 75 cents per ton; from the same coal mines to Cincinnati, by the Ohio River, the distance is 275 miles, and the charge per ton for coal transportation is fifty cents; being at the rate of nearly two mills per ton per mile by river, and 11.2 mills per ton per mile by rail; nearly six to one in favor of the river. The river rates include the return of the boats to the coal mines. From Pittsburg to New-Orleans, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, 2,400 miles, coal is transported during high water for $1 60 per ton, or at the rate of two-thirds of one mill per ton per mile. This is done in barges, and in very large quantities. The average cost of freight from Cincinnati to New-Orleans by water is stated by a joint committee of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of the former city to be 3½ mills per ton per mile. The same average charge exists from Louisville to New-Orleans. Even on the Tennessee River, which is hardly navigable for want of proper improvements, the charge between Knoxville and Chattanooga is only about six mills per ton per mile. The following comparison between the Erie Canal and competing railways summarizes a portion of the benefits conferred upon the country by the former: From 1854 to 1864 the total number of tons moved one mile by the New-York Central Railroad was 2,132,073,612, and by the Erie Railroad, 2,587,274,914 tons; by the New-York canals, 8,175,803,065 tons; and the average charges of the Central Railway were 2.6 cents; Erie Railway, 2.22 cents; and the canals, .91 cents per ton per mile. Had the freights which were carried by canal for the ten years been carried by rail, the additional freight charges would have amounted to $122,637,045 97.

The following short table of comparative charges for the transport of grain to Chicago by rail from points 100 miles distant on five different railroads, explains itself:

Average charge per 100 pounds, for 100 miles.

	Cents.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	8
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	14
Chicago and Northwestern	18
Chicago and Alton	12
Illinois Central	16

The first-named road is the only one affected by water competition.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory and defective kind of navigation known is that of the Ohio canals, from which arguments have been adduced against artificial water-ways. But even the Ohio canals, only forty feet wide, four feet deep, partially filled with mud, and capable of passing vessels of only sixty-five tons burden, to a very considerable extent hold the railways in check and regulate their charges. Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, who has been connected with those canals in various ways for thirty years, testified before the committee that the opening of those very inefficient canals reduces railway rates from twenty-five to fifteen cents per 100 between Cincinnati and Toledo. He adds that the canals would long since have been controlled by the railways, but for the fact they belong to the State of Ohio, and by law the lessees are prohibited from increasing tolls. The practical effect of nearly all the canals in this country, however small and defective, has been to regulate and reduce railway charges. Where they are susceptible of being worked at all, they exercise a potential competition, which always prevents exorbitant rail charges, and thereby indirectly confer upon the public the benefits of reduced cost of transport.

THE WATER IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

After a most careful consideration of the merits of various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability, and probable advantages of each, the committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the National Government, in case Congress shall act upon this subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi River.

Second—A continuous water line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York, via the northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce, through the central tier of States, from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack-water, or by a freight railway, to tide-water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slack-water, or by a freight railway, to the ocean.

In the discussion of these four existing and proposed channels of commerce are, for the sake of brevity, designated respectively the "Mississippi route," "Northern route," "Central route," and "Southern route."

The Mississippi Route.

The improvements necessary on the Mississippi route are: First. The opening of the mouth of the river, so as to permit the free passage of vessels drawing twenty-eight feet; estimated cost, $10,000,000. Second. The construction of reservoirs at the sources of the river, (if upon a careful survey they shall be deemed practicable;) estimated cost, $114,000. Third. Improvements upon a system to be provided by the War Department at all intermediate points, so as to give from 3 to 5 feet navigation above the Falls of St. Anthony; from 4½ to 6 feet from that point to St. Louis; and from 8 to 10 feet from St. Louis to New-Orleans, at the lowest stages of water. Estimated cost, $5,000,000. The total cost of the Mississippi improvements may, we think, be safely estimated at $16,000,000.

The Northern Route.

The improvements suggested on this route are: First, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, by which five feet of navigation will be secured, during the entire season, from the Mississippi River to Green Bay, thereby affording the shortest and cheapest connection between the centres of wheat production and the Eastern markets, and a continuous water channel from all points on the Mississippi River and its tributaries to the Atlantic Ocean. Estimated cost, $3,000,000; second, the construction of the Hennepin Canal (sixty-five miles long) from a point on the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, to the Illinois River, at Hennepin, thereby affording the shortest and cheapest route from the largest areas of corn production, to the East, and a connection by water between the river system of the West, the Northern lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean. Estimated cost, $4,000,000; third, the enlargement and improvement, with the concurrence of the State of New-York, of one or more of the three water-routes from the lakes to New-York City, namely, the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany, or the Erie Canal from Oswego to Albany, or the Champlain Canal from Lake Champlain to deep water on the Hudson River, including such connection as may be effected with the co-operation of the British provinces, between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River. Estimated cost, $12,000,000. Total cost of the northern route from the Mississippi River to New-York City, $19,000,000. The enlargement of the Welland Canal, now in progress, with the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, and the proposed enlargement of the Champlain Canal, will enable vessels of 1,000 tons to pass from western lake ports to ports in Vermont, and to New-York City. The Erie Canal, enlarged as proposed, will pass vessels of about 700 tons. The necessary improvement of the connection between Lakes Superior and Huron, and between Lakes Huron and Erie, should also be pressed to a speedy completion.

The Central Route.

The plan of improvement for this route contemplates: First. The radical improvement of the Ohio River from Cairo to Pittsburg, so as to give six to seven feet of navigation at low water. Estimated cost, $22,000,000. Second. The improvement of the Kanawha River from its mouth to Great Falls, so as to give six feet of navigation at all seasons. Estimated cost, including reservoirs, $3,000,000. Third. A connection by canal or by a freight railway from the Ohio River or Kanawha River, near Charleston, by the shortest and most practicable route through West Virginia to tide-water in Virginia; the question as between the canal and freight railway to be decided after the completion of careful surveys and estimates. If by canal and slack-water, the estimated cost is $55,000,000; if by a freight railway, the cost would probably not exceed $25,000,000. The total expenditure necessary for the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers is estimated at $25,000,000. The amount necessary to complete the connection of the Ohio with tide-water depends upon the nature of the improvement, as above stated.

The Southern Route.

The plan suggested by the committee for the Southern route contemplates—First. The improvement of the Tennessee River from its mouth to Knoxville, so as to give three feet of navigation at lowest stages of water. Estimated cost, $5,000,000. Second. A communication by canal or freight railway from some convenient point on the Tennessee River, in Alabama or Tennessee, by the shortest and most practicable route to the Atlantic Ocean. The railway, if constructed, will be about 430 miles long; the question as between the canal and railway to be decided after a careful survey and estimate of both shall have been completed. If by canal, the cost will be about $35,000,000; if by railway, probably about $30,000,000. All of these routes are considered at length in the report of the committee, and the advantages, cost, and practicability of each is fully discussed.

Aggregate Cost.

The cost of the entire improvement will depend upon the decision to be hereafter made between the canals and the freight-railway portages, on the central and southern routes. If the canals be constructed, the total cost will be about $155,000,000. If the railways be chosen, the total cost will be about $120,000,000. An actual expenditure of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum will be required for six years, when the whole work can be completed. The resulting benefits will, for all time, annually repay more than the entire cost. In view of the fact that private companies invariably combine with each other against the public, it is recommended that no aid be given to any route to be owned or controlled by private corporations, but that the four great channels of commerce suggested shall be improved, created, and owned by the Government, and stand as permanent and effective competitors with each other, and with all the railways which may be within the range of their influence. The committee believe that the water-routes suggested should constitute free highways of commerce, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for maintenance and repairs. If, however, Congress shall deem it expedient to require them to provide interest on the cost of construction, and the means for ultimate redemption of the principal, the whole improvements will involve only a loan of Government credit.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.

It is believed by those who are best informed on the subject that the enlargement of the New-York canals so as to pass boats of 600 to 1,000 tons will reduce the cost of transportation on that part of the line 50 per cent. The effects of the former enlargement of the Erie Canal was to reduce the cost of transportation one-half, and as the proposed improvement will more than treble its capacity, and permit the passage of boats of 690 tons instead of 210 tons as at present, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the anticipated reduction will be accomplished. The establishment of reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which shall induce the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, (if such an arrangement can be made,) and which will encourage Canadian ship-masters to compete for the carrying trade on the lakes, will also materially cheapen the cost of transport to New-England. The evidence taken by the committee fully justifies the opinion that by the enlargement of the New-York canals, the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, and the use of the enlarged Canadian canals, the cost of transport from Chicago to Burlington, Vt., and to New-York City will not exceed from 12 to 15 cents per bushel, making the entire cost from the Mississippi River to Burlington, Vt., or to New-York, not more than 22 cents per bushel, against the present cost of 43.6 cents by water, and 50½ cents by rail. It may, therefore, reasonably be estimated that by the proposed improvements upon this route a saving can be effected of 20 cents per bushel, or $6 70 per ton, on all the vast tonnage moved between that river and the East.

FREEDOM FROM ICE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The central route would be closed by ice only about thirty days each year, and hence it would be an active competitor with all the railways from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic, at times when competition is now suspended by reason of frost on the Northern water route. The effect of such a regulator of railway charges would be to greatly reduce the present Winter rates, and, by the constant competition it would maintain, to compel uniformly low charges on all rail and water lines from the interior to the Eastern and Southern sea-board. Its advantages would be greatest, however, to the central tier of States. Four of the largest interior cities of the Continent—St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Pittsburg—are situated directly upon it. The trade of these cities, together with the other towns and cities on the Ohio River, is now far in excess of our entire foreign commerce. A vast area of the richest agricultural and mineral country in the world is directly tributary to it, and only awaits reasonable facilities for transportation to develop a commerce, the magnitude of which it is difficult now to conceive.

Assuming for the Southern route the same rate of charges as in the estimate made for the central route, the total cost per ton from Cairo to the open ocean would be reduced by the projected improvements to $6 94 per ton or 20.8 cents per bushel of sixty pounds. The great advantage of this route is that it will never be obstructed by ice. In case the project of a canal is considered too costly, a freight railroad from Guntersville, Ala., or Chattanooga, Tenn., would enable this route to accomplish the same results.

THE SAVING IN FREIGHTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTY.

It is safe to say that the completion of the system of improvements suggested will effect a permanent reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost of transporting fourth-class freights from the valleys of the Mississippi to the sea-board, and that the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat or corn to the markets of the East, and of the world, will be reduced at least twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel below the present railway charges, and that a similar reduction will be effected on return freights. The actual movement of grain to the Eastern and Southern markets in 1872, as shown by the carefully-prepared statistics submitted with this report, amounted to about 213,000,000 bushels. An average saving of twenty cents per bushel on the surplus moved that year would have amounted to over $42,000,000, while the additional value conferred on the improved lands of the eight Northwestern States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska would exceed an aggregate of $11,000,000,000. It is by this same system of internal improvements that Russia has out-stripped the United States as the great bread-producer of the world. In the four years, from 1860 to 1864 inclusive, Russia exported 47,376,899 bushels of wheat, and the United States 127,047,126. In the corresponding period, from 1868 to 1872, Russia's production had risen to 117,967,022, and that of America had fallen to 116,462,380. When once our Muscovite competitors adopt the system of handling grain by elevators, the increase will be so enormous as to altogether distance this country in the struggle to reach the markets of the world.

CONCLUSION.

The report next gives a review of the wealth of the country, the extent of the national debt, the amount hitherto expended on the class of improvements advocated, and concludes as follows: France has expended on her water communications $240,000,000. England, with a debt much larger than ours, with a smaller population, with a far less ratio of increase in population, wealth, and annual products, with a standing army nearly ten times the size of ours, and with a current expenditure of fifty per cent. larger than ours, in order to build up her manufacturing interests at home guaranteed interest on an expenditure of $440,000,000 for the construction of railroads in India. Shall we hesitate to expend one-third of that sum in order to revive the drooping interest of agriculture, to give cheaper food to our manufacturing and laboring classes, to rescue the people from the power of monopolies, to regain our position in the markets of the world, and to restore our credit at home and abroad?

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 24.

SENATE.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award, to consist of five Commissioners.

A BILL TO PREVENT THE LOCKING UP OF MONEY.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, introduced a bill to prohibit national banks from loaning money on money as security, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides that no national banking association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes, national bank notes, or gold or silver, United States coin, as security or collateral for any loan of money, or for a consideration agree to withold the same from use, or offer, or receive the custody of such notes or coin as security in consideration for any loan of money. Any offense against this provision is to be punishable by a fine not exceeding $50,000, and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned. The officers of the association are subjected to a further fine of one-fourth of the money loaned, all penalties to be recoverable for the party bringing the suit. The bill also provides that gold notes issued by national banks shall be received as Customs duties.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Senator EDMUNDS introduced a bill for the creation of a commission on the postal telegraph, which authorizes the President to appoint a commission consisting of an army officer of no lower rank than Lieutenant Colonel, a naval officer not less in rank than Commander, and a private citizen expert unconnected with any telegraph company, to make inquiry on the general subject and report to Congress as to the desirability of establishing a postal telegraph system in this country.

LOUISIANA.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. MERRIMON concluded his argument commenced yesterday. He said the Republican Party had accomplished its work and was now on the decline. He would not say what party would succeed it, but the day of that party was over.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM presented the report of the Committee on Transportation Routes, and explained it at length. [The substance of his speech is printed in another column.—ED.]

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting copies of all orders and correspondence in relation to the troubles in Arkansas, in answer to a resolution of the House, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $3,397,304, including $150,000 for the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; also including $1,979,819 to pay the claims of British subjects allowed by the Joint Commission.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A motion of Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, to strike out the paragraph for the Bureau of Education, gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, branched off into allusions to the Finance bill and the veto, declaring that the Controller of the Currency had misled the President in regard to the four millions of national currency authorized but not issued, by stating that it was not taken, and leaving the impression that it was not called for, which was untrue; and all this in order that the $25,000,000, which was to be redistributed when the whole amount authorized was taken up, might not be called for, but might be left with the Eastern banks. He (Mr. Beck) did not charge the President with falsehood in the matter; but the President had imposed upon the country—inadvertently, he admitted—by using language which led the people to infer that this $4,000,000 had not been taken up because it was not wanted. That was one reason why he (Mr. Beck) objected to swelling up bureaus that could not be relied upon to give correct information. After further discussion, the motion to strike out the paragraph for the Bureau of Education was withdrawn by Mr. O'Brien.

The usual annual discussion over the appropriations for the Agricultural Department occupied several hours.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, moved to insert an item of $1,000,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims. He remarked that the estimates were for $2,000,000 while the amount appropriated for the current year was only $400,000. He stated that the aggregate of pending cases before the court was about four million dollars, and the calculation was that one million would pay for all the judgments; but as the proposition was an important one, he would not ask action on it till to-morrow.

The committee, then, after disposing of fourteen pages of the bill, and leaving only six pages undisposed of, rose.

The House, then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CONNECTICUT.

OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

The official canvassers of Connecticut met in Hartford on Thursday, and canvassed the vote cast at the late election in that State. The result for Governor, by counties, compared with the vote last year, is as follows:

	1873.			1874.		
Counties.	Haven.	Ingersoll.	Smith.	Harrison.	Ingersoll.	Smith.
Hartford	9034	8407	392	8367	10714	1033
New-Haven	7084	12338	540	9054	10672	973
New-London	4800	4081	59	4739	4687	891
Fairfield	6793	7867	275	6937	8274	544
Windham	2957	1940	189	2710	2429	333
Litchfield	3893	4352	123	3886	5078	231
Middlesex	2736	2627	259	2240	2892	538
Tolland	1945	1947	184	1828	2009	367
Total	39242	45075	2542	39761	46755	4960

Ingersoll over all, 1,819. Total scattering, 225, of which 212 were for Henry B. Haven, which is probably a mistake made by the Moderator in East Haddam, where Mr. Harrison is credited with no votes. Some of the other candidates on the State ticket are also entitled to considerable additions of votes wrongly returned. The following table gives the total votes, with these errors corrected, the offices being in succession, in the order named, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller:

Republican.		Democratic.		Prohibition.	
Waite	40274	Sill	46316	Baldwin	4928
Nichols	40167	Raymond	46632	Greenman	4898
Stone	39071	Sanger	47803	Lawrence	5018
Packer	39856	Goodrich	46771	Carr	4924

HOW A TEACHER STOPPED A TRAIN.

On Monday of last week, says the Albany *Argus*, there was an occurrence on the Harlem Extension Railroad that is worth recounting. About 9 in the morning of that day a serious collision—a collision between a girl and a train of cars—was avoided in a very singular and daring way. The girl is a school teacher, and she was on her way to school. The train was from Chatham, on its way to Rutland. Both met on the trestle-work near Bramard's Station. The girl stood still, while the alarmed engineer whistled down brakes, and managed to stop the train only when his engine was within ten feet of the obstruction. The trestle-work is 36 feet high, and bears only one course of ties and only one track. "What do you mean—do you want to be killed?" inquired the engineer. "No," said the girl, "I am going to school." "Well, go back until the train crosses the trestle," said the engineer. "I can't," said the girl; "I'm late." "Step aside, then," and she stepped aside, outside the track and on the edge of the ties. But the space was too narrow; the engine's wheels could not clear her expanded skirts. Her next plan was to sit down, with her legs dangling beneath the ties, but thus the hoops spread all the wider. Provoking delay for the engineer, humiliating failure and posture for the school marm. "Hold on," said she, "I'll fix it;" and then, gathering up her limbs and her skirts, she stretched herself at full length upon the outer edge of the ties, seized underneath with one hand the string-piece to which the rail is spiked, and coolly bade the train pass on! In a minute the train passed over the prostrate form without jar or jolt, and the next instant the girl was on her feet, hastening toward her expectant pupils, before whom she was determined to be "on time," though she disarranged a dozen railroad time-tables.

THREE WIVES AT ONCE.

The latest marriage ceremony partaking of a wholesale character at Brigham Young's "Endowment House," in Salt Lake City, is thus described by the *Tribune* of that City, of the 19th inst.: "The bridegroom came from the rural 'deestricks,' a youthful saint, filled to overflowing with the nurture and admonition of the Prophet Brigham. His prophetic soul informed him that it was not good to be alone, that the dilapidated kingdom sadly needed building up, that legions of fugitive spirits were hovering about his steps, seeking, with tears in their eyes, earthly tabernacles in which to repose. So he did the best he could do, under the circumstances. He selected three tender fair ones, and won them for his brides. Last Monday the quartet got married. The thrice happy groom conducted his bevy of brides to the Endowment House, and the party got sealed on the wholesale plan. Brother Wells was present at the interesting ceremony, and the cockles of his heart warmed toward the well-doing saint. The President tapped the Benedict upon the shoulder, invoked increase upon his union, and assured him of God's blessing on so devoted an act. The awkwardness of the situation was apparent when the much-married saint attempted to seal the nuptial ceremonies with a kiss all round. Each blushing bride persisted in receiving the first salutation, and the bobbing of heads was quite lively for a while. The young man gave it up at last, and issued out into the wicked world with an expression upon his countenance which indicated that he had now got business enough on hand to occupy all his leisure moments."

MUNICIPAL TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL LORRAINE.

The testimonial prepared by order of the Common Council to Sir Lambton Lorraine was presented him yesterday. It consists of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen when he arrived in this City. They were beautifully engrossed on a shield 23 by 34 inches, and surrounded by a frame of American walnut, maple, and ash. At 4 o'clock Sir Lambton Lorraine, accompanied by Mayor Havemeyer, Alderman Van Schaick, and Commissioner Laimbeer, entered the Governor's Room, where the ceremony was to take place. A large audience, consisting of members of the Common Council and others, awaited their presence, and greeted the British commander with applause.

Mayor Havemeyer, in presenting the testimonial, said:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: I regret very much to find that you are about to leave us for home. There is a charm in that word, however, which overshadows all other feelings. With you, Sir, it is a joy of the future; with us a pleasure of the present and of the past, and of our memories. Sir Lambton, I cannot fitly express to you the delight we have experienced by your visit, both because of our high appreciation of your personal worth, as well as for your distinguished services to our unfortunate countrymen; and I hope you have felt, during your stay among us, that if we have failed in any particulars to meet your expectations, it has not been from any lack of desire on our part to make your stay among us as pleasant as possible. But speech-making is not my forte, and I therefore am most happy to present you in a tangible form the kind expression of the Common Council in relation to yourself and the services you have rendered us, and hope it will be preserved as a memento of the many delightful, happy hours your stay has afforded us, and as a reminder that whatever may have been our short comings, our hearts have been found in the right place.

After accepting the tribute, Sir Lambton replied as follows:

I have to thank your Honor once more for your very kind expressions. I am really getting nervous and tired, almost, in returning thanks for the excessive kindness which I have met at the hands of the citizens of New-York. It has left me very little more to say. I accept this noble token of your appreciation, and I hope when it comes into my possession that it may be handed down to a very distant posterity.

This response elicited applause from all present. Sir Lambton then viewed the testimonial, and expressed himself highly pleased with it. Previous to retiring Mayor Havemeyer said, Capt. Lorraine will now bid you good-by, and I hope he will soon return and make a longer stay.

Sir Lambton replied: Gentlemen, good-by is a word I don't like to say. I like the French word *au revoir* better. I hope I shall see you again. As I do not mean to travel by the Transatlantique I hope to return at some future day. *Au revoir*. [Applause.]

Sir Lambton then retired with his friends.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The following appears in the supplement to the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* of March 25. It is dated from Zanzibar, the "middle of February:"

"I am now in position to give you some details relative to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, which will doubtless be read in Germany with considerable interest. An English man-of-war arrived in Zanzibar with a dhow, having on board thirty-eight slaves. The man-of war's boats sighted the dhow in the Pemba Channel, and gained on her in chase, so that the crew of the dhow, seeing escape impossible, ran her on shore. On the approach of the boats, the Arabs fired on them; but the boat's crew succeeded in capturing thirty-eight slaves and one of the Arabs; the remainder of the slaves—there were 110 in the dhow—were carried off by the Arabs. Through an interpreter they learned that these slaves formed part of a large caravan from the interior, and were on the road from Kilsa to Sanga, where these 110 slaves were sold to Arabs of Pemba. The rest of the slave caravan then proceeded northward. These slaves were of the kind called Mjinga, which is a Kiswahili word, meaning wild men, who do not speak the coast language. Among them were twenty-five Surias—young girls owned by one of the Arabs, who bought them to sell in the harems. Strange as it may appear, it is still far from improbable that these thirty-eight slaves will be again given up to their Arab masters in Pemba, for we hear that the English Foreign Office have issued instructions, founded on the opinion of the crown lawyers, that only those slaves who have not yet become the property of resident Arabs are to be freed. The Arabs are wanting neither in intelligence nor cunning, for as soon as they learned the opinion of the English crown lawyers, both proprietors and dealers set off for the mainland, purchased, as in the present case, their slaves, and took them to the islands, where they quietly await an occasion of moving them further north. This probable surrender of slaves—the result of the hair-splitting reading by the English crown lawyers of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1873—has caused considerable remark both among Europeans and natives. In the commencement of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1873, it is stated that, former treaties having proved insufficient to stop the slave trade, the present treaty forbids all transport of slaves by sea between any portions of the Sultan's dominions. The rôles have never changed; for I have heard that the Sultan Seyid Burgash, as soon as he knew the opinions of the English crown lawyers, of his own free accord, declared that he could not accept these views, and that the original treaty, which was in the Arabic language, could not possibly bear such an interpretation. It is commonly reported here that he has now gone so far as to forward to the English Government a deed declaring that according to his opinion, as one of the contracting parties interested in the treaty, it is illegal to transport slaves against their will on the sea. Further, the Sultan is willing, in order to quiet the very scrupulous consciences of the English crown lawyers, to execute an additional article to the above treaty. The loyalty and conscientiousness of the Sultan Seyid Burgash cannot be too highly praised, as such observance of treaties is rare with Arabs; and the more so as the course he now pursues will embroil him with his subjects and bring his life into jeopardy. We have here before us the unparalleled instance of an Oriental Prince more willing than the English Government itself to operate for the suppression of the slave trade. An English official went some time ago to the River Rufigi to inquire whether British subjects or those under British protection were engaged in the slave trade or were holders of slaves. This official, as I learn, reports that he has liberated more than 1,000 slaves belonging to Indians, and has made the sad discovery that slaves are being transported in great numbers northward. In one month he met more than 4,000, and found the caravan route fully organized with stations for feeding and resting the slaves. According to this calculation more than 30,000 are thus transported along the coast to the northward. I regret to have to mention an occurrence closely related to and the result of the slave trade. Mr. Hartley, a young missionary, met a slave caravan of about forty slaves near Pangani. Entering into conversation with one of them while resting, the leader of the caravan asked why he spoke to one of his slaves, which led to a dispute. On turning his back the Arab fired at Hartley, and hacked him with a sword, leaving him for dead. Hartley's servants, finding him in this state, conveyed him to a doctor. He will most probably die of his wounds, as his brain is exposed in two places. To return to the slave trade, I may say that all Europeans in Zanzibar are of opinion that it might, with little cost or trouble, be entirely stopped, the more so as the Sultan is not averse eventually to totally abolish slavery in his dominions. Dar-es-Salam, a town on the mainland opposite to Zanzibar, is one of the few healthy spots on the east coast of Africa. It possesses a good harbor, and it is worth while considering whether it could not be converted into a colony for liberated negroes, under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar, but protected by some European power. This would, in my opinion, be the most efficient means of bringing about the eventual abolition of the slave trade. This colony would be a place of refuge for liberated Africans, who could not return home to their own people. The situation of this town is a very favorable one from which to intercept the slave caravans as they pass along the coast, as the slave route could not be transferred much further inland. When we know fully the horrors of this now very extensive trade, with its necessary accompaniments, murder, arson, and the desolation of whole districts, not reckoning the thousands who are yearly enslaved, surely the time has at last arrived when active measures should be enforced to put an end to this traffic. Humanity demands that all civilized nations unite to this end, the more so as England single-handed seems quite unable to accomplish it."

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Prof. Palmieri has issued a report to the following effect: "After the great eruption of the 26th April, 1872, there remained on the summit of the mountain a crater of large dimensions, divided into two compartments by a kind of cyclopic wall, composed of hugh blocks of lava, alternated with thin beds of cinders. The medium diameter of these twin craters is about 300 metres, the depth 250, and the measurement might justly be calculated at 17,000,000 cubic metres. The upper portions, or ledges, are composed of fragments of scoriæ, thrown out during the period of active eruption, the lower being a compact mass of the same material. From the edges, however, from time to time, stones and cinders have fallen into the cavity in such quantities as nearly to fill it up. Indeed, the cyclopic wall has now disappeared altogether, and the crater, in the absence of eruptive phenomena, may almost be said to have ceased to exist. Internal shocks may have either caused this wall to crumble to pieces, or the cavity has been filled by matter ejected from the interior of the volcano. Smoke and the inclemency of the weather has rendered impossible such an examination as would perhaps have led to the solution of this question. If we accept the theory that the matter has been uplifted from the bowels of the mountain, it is certain that the eruptive element is still active. If, on the contrary, it is due to the gradual crumbling to pieces of the mural wall, it would have no eruptive significance whatever. Visitors who wish to enter within the boundary of the crater, should do so on the north-west side, where the opening of 1872 will allow them sufficient space in which to make their explorations." There is some talk of a railway to the crater, and a model has been sent to Rome from the Vienna exhibition. The sort of railroad represented by this model has been in use about a year at Buda and Vienna. The promoters are anxious to have professional opinions as to the application of such a system to Vesuvius.

FRENCH ALLIANCES AND THE LATE WAR.

The Paris *Temps* publishes the following diplomatic note, which casts light upon the negotiations which preceded the war with Germany:

VIENNA, July 20, 1870.

Count Von Beust to the Prince de Metternich, Ambassador in Paris.

Count Vitzthum has communicated to our august master the verbal message with which he was intrusted by the Emperor Napoleon. The imperial words and the explanation which the Duc De Gramont added have completely removed all possibility of any misunderstanding which the suddenness of this unexpected war may have given rise to. Be good enough, therefore, to repeat to his Majesty and to his Ministers that, faithful to our engagements as have been set forth in the letters exchanged last year between the two Sovereigns, we regard the cause of France as our own, and that we will contribute to the success of her arms to the utmost limits of possibility. Those limits are determined on the one hand by our internal difficulties, and on the other by political considerations of the highest importance. I will refer especially to the latter.

Now, we have reason to believe, with all respect to Gen. Fleury, that Russia adheres to her alliance with Prussia to the extent that in certain eventualities the intervention of the Russian armies must be regarded as not only probable, but certain. Among these eventualities, that which necessarily concerns us has the most interest for us. But, if we admit this special interest with all the frankness which should exist between good allies, we think that the Emperor Napoleon will render us the justice not to accuse us of narrow selfishness. We think of him as well as of ourselves.

Is it not the interest of France, as of ourselves, to prevent the game begun between two parties from being too rapidly extended to others? We have reason to believe that our appearance in the field would lead to that of Russia, who menaces us not only in Galicia, but also on the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

To neutralize Russia, to carry her on to the time when the advanced season would prevent her from attempting to concentrate her troops, to avoid everything that might give her umbrage or afford a pretext for her taking part in the conflict—such ought to be for the moment the ostensible objects of our policy. Let there be no misconception in Paris. The neutrality of Russia depends upon ours. The more friendly she becomes toward Prussia, the more benevolent our neutrality becomes toward France.

As I have always intimated in the *pourparlers* of last year, we cannot forget that our 10,000,000 of Germans do not perceive in the present war a mere duel between France and Prussia, but the commencement of a national struggle. Neither can we disguise from ourselves that the Hungarians, however well disposed they may be to make the greatest sacrifices for the defense of the Empire against Russia, would show more reserve if it were a question of expending their blood and money to reconquer for Austria her position in Germany.

Under these circumstances, the word "neutrality," which we utter not without regret, is imposed upon us by an imperious necessity and by a logical appreciation of our full interests. But this neutrality is but a means—the means of attaining the real object of our policy, the only means of completing our armaments, without exposing ourselves to a sudden attack either from Prussia or from Russia before we are in a position to defend ourselves. At the same time, in declaring our neutrality, we have not lost an instant in placing ourselves in communication with Italy, with whom the Emperor Napoleon has been pleased to leave us to open communications.

Will the new bases which you have communicated attain the object which the French Government has in view? In other words, will they be deemed unacceptable by Prussia? We do not take much concern about them, and I have telegraphed, to you that we accept them if Italy will accept them as a basis for combined action. Let there be no misunderstanding. The convention of September no longer applies to the position of affairs. We cannot expose the Holy Father to the insufficient protection of his own troops. On the day when the French troops shall retire from the Pontifical States the Italians must enter them in the full right, and with the assent, of Austria and of France. We shall never have the Italians in heart and soul with us if we do not withdraw their Roman thorn, and, frankly, would it not be better to know the Holy Father was under the protection of the Italian army than to see him exposed to Garibaldian enterprises? France, by leaving to us the honor of resolving the Roman question, would greatly facilitate the task it has intrusted to us to undertake at Florence. She would do more by doing an act of indisputable Liberalism—she would deprive the enemy of a weapon, and would oppose a rampart to the ebullitions of Teutonism which the Prussian power, Protestant *par excellence*, has erected in Germany, and which we doubly fear on account of possible contagion.

It is fortunate that the return of Comte Vimercati will coincide with the arrival of the Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne.

BEUST.

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I took up the London *Times* the other day and saw the account of the death, through the bite of a pet dog, of the actress Mrs. Ada Noyes, and read that the remedy applied at the time of the lamentable occurrence was "nitrate of silver." Now, my object in addressing you is to give to your readers the opinion of the late eminent practitioner, Sir Benjamin Brodie. In treating bites with nitrate of silver, he says, (quoting from a work of Sir Benjamin's referred to by Mr. C. Hawkins, surgeon,) at page 352, volume 3:

"On these occasions it is generally better to excise the part thoroughly, and to take out a good deal of the surrounding parts; but it sometimes happens that this cannot be very easily accomplished. A person, for instance, is bitten in the palm of the hand; the dog's tooth penetrates into it, and it would be a very serious thing to cut out tendons, nerves, and everything else, down to the metatarsal bones; or it may be that after the incision you find on examination that the tooth has penetrated further than you had supposed, and where you cannot very easily follow it with the knife. On these and similar occasions you cannot do better than trust to the application of caustics. Mr. Youatt, the veterinary surgeon, tells me that when he has been bitten he has always applied the nitrate of silver, and he is alive and well now; so that in his case this kind of caustic has done all that has been required. But then he applies it at the very instant that he is bitten, whereas very few of your patients have the nitrate of silver in their pockets, or could apply it if they had. The best caustic, I apprehend, for you to use on these occasions is the caustic potash, and for this reason—that it dissolves the parts with which it comes in contact, and that afterward the dissolved caustic penetrates still further beyond the part to which it has been actually applied. If the tooth penetrate to the cellular membrane, by the time that you are consulted some of the saliva may have reached the cells beyond, and if you apply the nitrate of silver, or the nitric acid, these will coagulate the fluids and harden the solids, while the caustic potash becoming diffused will follow the course of the saliva. A convenient way of applying the caustic on these and on some other occasions is this: Melt it in a silver or platina spoon, and when melted, dip into it the blunt end of a probe. It will come out with a varnish of the caustic on it; dip it in again, until the button of caustic has attained a sufficient size. By means of a probe thus armed you may carry the caustic even into a very narrow wound, so that you are sure it will penetrate wherever the dog's tooth has penetrated; after which, from the particular nature of the caustic, (as I have just explained,) you may be certain that it will penetrate still further, and as far as the poison can have reached."

You will thus see that nitrate of silver must be applied *immediately* to be efficacious. I would also subjoin a remedy, (copied by me out of the London *Standard*, dated Feb. 3, 1869,) kept by the Government of Bombay at every Police station, for use in snake bites, and said to be a cure for hydrophobia in its worst form:

"Liquor ammoniæ forti.—Doses for an adult, 35 drops in 4½ tolas of water, (a wineglassful;) twelve to fifteen years old, 20 to 25 drops in 2½ tolas of water; eight to twelve years old, 15 to 20 drops in 2 tolas of water; four to eight years old, 10 to 15 drops in 1½ tolas of water; infants to four years old, 3 to 10 drops in 1½ tolas of water."

I simply give these for your readers' information, having never heard of an actual case in which they have been tried, as it seems a pity that, for the sake of free ventilation of any remedy—with a fair chance of alleviating power—people should be struck down with so fatal a disease.

Trusting that dogs will be kept only where greatly needed.

E. STANLEY BAXTER.

NO. 14 UNIVERSITY STREET, LONDON, England,
Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

The case of the South-side Railway was before Judge Pratt, in Special Term of Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. There were three motions—one to make the Receiver, Gale, appointed by Judge Donohue, a party to the action; the second to modify the injunction restraining any interference with the Receiver as to Wyckoff and Jones, Trustees, and the third to vacate the order appointing the Receiver. On argument to vacate the order appointing the Receiver it was urged, that the order should have been made in the district, and Judge Pratt said that if there was an error it should be reviewed at General Term. As to the motion to make Gale a party to the suit, the Judge said that Mr. Gale should be made a party, and inasmuch as it appeared that the Trustees are in possession of the road, that he should be restrained from interfering with their possession. And on the attorneys for the moving party stipulating to accept notice for the May General Term to argue and dispose of the question of vacating the order of Receiver, Mr. Gale may be made a party to the foreclosure suit.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 27: Nos. 214, 215, 216, 217, 35, 219, 220, 221.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Ettlinger vs. Silberstein; referred to Thomas Boese, Esq., to hear and determine.

Williams vs. Shute; Helen vs. Reeve; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Meyers vs. Meyers; referred back to Referee.

Berner vs. Alborn; the proper time to pass upon the questions presented by the affidavit is when the proposed case and amendments shall be submitted for settlement.

McKennie vs. Crosby et al.; plaintiff's motions for a reference in Action No. 2 is granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Same vs. Same; defendant's motion for a consolidation of the actions must be denied, with $10 costs.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; referred back to clerk for retaxation, the clerk to take into consideration the evidence adduced by both parties on this motion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hale vs. Omaha National Bank; judgment for defendants; findings of fact and conclusions of law filed with the decision. See opinion.

By Judge Speir.

Stokes et al vs. Recknagle; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Reed vs. Allen; memorandum for counsel.

Malmberg vs. Malmberg; the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents; memorandums.

Friedman vs. Coburn; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

King vs. Smith; Conner vs. Johnson; granted.

King vs. Smith; motion denied.

Ruim vs. Dalton; motion denied; memorandum.

Eagleson vs. Hufnagle; error.

Noonan vs. Dunphy; Eager vs. Ferguson; Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.; memorandums.

Friedlien vs. Friedlien; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Baer vs. Lippert; order granted.

Taddiken vs. Cantrell; Lenham vs. Hamann; motions granted.

Guile vs. Guile; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

AN IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION—THE DEPOSIT OF A NOTICE OF PROTEST IN A LAMP-POST MAIL-BOX HELD TO BE A LEGAL SERVICE THEREOF.

Ellis N. Crowe made a note for $2,500 to the order of Dusenbury & Nelson, upon the promise, as he alleged, that Nelson would give him his (Nelson's) father's note for a like sum as security, and get his (Crowe's) note discounted, and out of the proceeds pay Crowe $1,800 on account of a claim of $3,000. The note was indorsed by one Reisman without consideration, upon Nelson's representations, as he (Reisman) claimed, that Crowe wanted him to indorse it. Nelson took the note to a bank and had it discounted, and the proceeds passed to his credit in the bank. The bank held an overdue discounted note made or indorsed by Nelson, which was paid out of the proceeds of the Crowe note, and was delivered up. The balance of the sum obtained by the discount of the Crowe note was checked out from time to time by Nelson, who never gave Crowe his (Nelson's) father's note according to alleged agreement, or any portion of the proceeds derived from the discounting of his (Crowe's) note. Suit was brought by the bank to recover on Crowe's note, and both he and Reisman, as maker and indorser respectively, defended the suit on the ground that the note had been obtained by fraud, and that the plaintiff was not a bona fide holder for value. Reisman, the indorser of the note, also pleaded that he had had no legal notice of protest, such notice having been served by depositing the same in a lamp-post mail-box instead of the General Post Office. This last point raised in the case was raised for the first time, so far as the recorded decisions in this State show, and was therefore regarded on the trial as a question of importance. In addition to holding in favor of plaintiff on the defense of consideration, the court held that the deposit of the protest in a lamp-post mail-box was a legal service thereof, and directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. From this decision an appeal was taken to the court in General Term, where the legal questions involved were argued at length by Mr. Thomas Allison on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Frank Byrne on behalf of defendants. That court has now rendered a decision affirming the decision of the court below and in favor of the plaintiff.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 28@$1 29 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24 for No. 2 do., spot; $1 24⅜@$1 24½ May; $1 25⅝@$1 25¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 19@$1 19½; Rejected, 11c. Corn in fair demand and higher at 63½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 63⅞c. May; 65⅛c. June; Rejected, 62½c.@62¾c. Oats steady at 46c. for No. 2, cash; 46½c. May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork unsettled and lower; closed firmer, with the decline recovered; sales at $16 25, spot; $16 20 May; $16 40, June. Lard in fair demand and lower at $9 60 cash or May; $9 75, June. Bulk Meats quiet and weak at 5⅞c.@6c. for Shoulders; $8 65 for Short Rib Middles loose. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights in fair demand, but at lower rates. Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat, to do., 5½c.@5¾c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 161,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,650 bbls.; Wheat, 76,455 bushels; Corn, 105,569 bushels; Oats, 84,847 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Peas, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 49,600 bushels; Corn, 72,800 bushels; Oats, 44,900 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull and unchanged; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 47; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn dull, heavy, and drooping; sales, 2,500 bushels High Mixed, in store, at 78½c.; 2,000 bushels new, on track, on strictly private terms. Oats quiet; sales of Toledo, in store, at 59c. No. 2 Western held at 58c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; No. 3 Western, $1 55@$1 60. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Flour quiet and weak, and lower to sell; small business. Wheat—Spring unchanged at $1 26 for No. 2; Winter in good demand for best grades at $1 54½@$1 55 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn steady; more doing; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 67c. on track and in elevator; 66⅝c.@66¾c. April; 66⅞c. May; 67¾c.@68½c. June. Oats inactive at 50c. for No. 2 on track; 51c. at east side in elevators. Barley firm for better grades, at $1 30@$1 45 for Iowa Spring. Rye scarce and higher at $1 02. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork quiet at $16 50 for repacked. Dry-salted Meats steadier, but at lower prices; considerable sales of Clear Rib Sides on private terms, thought to be 8½c. spot. Bacon easier; some sales lower; Shoulders 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@9⅞c. Lard lower at 9⅜c. for Steam. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 10 for Light; $5 25@$5 50 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 75 for Heavy. Cattle unchanged; local demand. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 3,200 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 quiet at $35. Clover-seed neglected. Timothy firm at $2 62½. Flaxseed in good demand at $2 37½. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $6 25@$6 38½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 87½@$7 87½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat dull and depressed; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 78@$1 84; White, $1 80. Barley steady at $1@$1 03. Corn dull; declined 1c. Yellow, 85c.@86c.; White, 86c. Oats in fair demand; White, 62½c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c.@61. Petroleum quiet, but firm; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 15¾c. Whisky, in iron, 97.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; Choice Amber, $1 84@$1 85; Good to Prime Red, $1 75@$1 80; Common to Fair, $1 50@$1 70. Corn dull; declined 1c.@2c.; Southern White, 83c.@84c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, new, 83c.; old, 86c. Oats firm; Southern, 61c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@63c. Rye firm at $1 03@$1 06. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and easier; Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 10½c. Western Butter—Market bare; sales, 32c.@33c. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 24.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; prime White Canada held at $1 80. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bbls. at 85c. Barley nominal. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—31,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Peas, 1,029,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 44. Corn dull at 65c.@68c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley steady and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet; held at $16 75@$17. Lard steady at 9⅞c.@10c. for Steam; 10c.@10½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats dull at 6⅜c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c.@9⅛c. for Clear Sides; sales of Clear Sides at 9½c., buyer until September 1. Bacon dull at 7c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 30 for Red; $1 35 for White. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 57c.@60c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions dull and lower. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅜c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@13½c.; plain, 11½c.@12c. Lard sold at 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Tierce; 10¾c.@11c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 93c.@94c.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 55 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 46½ for Amber Michigan; May, $1 47; June, $1 50½; No. 2 Red, $1 46@$1 46½; May, $1 47. Corn dull and lower at 71½c. for High Mixed; May, 69@69½c.; June, 70½c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats dull and lower at 53½c. for No. 1; 51c. for No. 2; 52c. for Michigan; Rejected, 48½c. Clover Seeds sold at $5 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—22,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30½ for No. 1; $1 27¼ for No. 2; May, $1 27⅝; June, $1 28. Oats steady at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed Fresh at 63½c. June, 64½c. Rye steady at 91½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 58 for No. 2 Spring; $1 38 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Hams, in pickle, firm at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at $6 for Shoulders, loose. Lard nominally 10c. for Kettle; 9¾c. for Steam. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour and 76,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour and 92,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 63½ for Extra; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 1 White; $1 47 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 57½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet, without sales. Rosin quiet, [illegible] for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady, [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée at 1:30. Sunday Evening.—CONCERT—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Signor Campanini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Joseph Wheelock. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—CURIOSITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand SYMPHONY CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—PROF. CROMWELL'S ILLUSTRATED ART LECTURE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Copies of Sunday's TIMES, *containing Mr.* BRET HARTE'S *story, may be had at the Publication Office. The story has been republished in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

We are making arrangements with several eminent authors for contributions to our Sunday edition, and in the meantime we shall publish a series of original articles of great interest every week, and a double supplement, so that the great pressure on our advertising columns may not reduce the space required by news and other reading matter. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *now has a much larger circulation among the best classes of the community than any other journal, and it is largely increasing every week. Advertisers should send in their notices as early as possible, in order to secure proper classification.*

The subject of the proper distribution of the sum awarded at Geneva to the United States is now before both Houses of Congress, the Senate Committee, through Judge EDMUNDS, having yesterday reported the bill which passed the Senate last year. The bill provides for a Court for the adjudication of claims, the court to be made up of five Commissioners. Whether this bill shall prevail or whether the claims shall be referred to some one or more of the United States Courts, there are certain considerations as to the claims which cannot be ignored without grave injustice. One of these is that the United States Government is bound to impose upon any court undertaking the distribution, the obligation to observe the understanding which the Government assented to at Geneva. That understanding was that the claims for extra or war premiums were not admissible. It seems too plain for argument that if the tribunal refused to adjudge war premiums a proper ground for payment by England, the money paid cannot in justice go for those claims. It may be said that England has nothing to do with the distribution of the money. But that is a quibble. If an attorney collects money by suit for a plaintiff who has suffered, and then pays it to a plaintiff who was nonsuited, he does a wrong and ridiculous thing, and the wrong is not against the defendant, but against the plaintiff who is cheated.

There is one species of Federal intervention in Louisiana which, we suspect, will not be criticised very harshly by the most fastidious opponent of centralization. It is the contribution of food from the army stores to feed the starving people who have been deprived of home and means of subsistence by the great floods on the Lower Mississippi. We have, as yet, no very precise calculation of the number of sufferers, but it must be very great. The Commissary officers have been directed to supply 500,000 rations at the rate of 20,000 daily. This, it is estimated, will keep 20,000 persons for twenty-five days. Doubtless aid so promptly given, and on so large a scale, may prevent any protracted misery. Private generosity is being called out by organizations of every kind, and especially by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce.

A somewhat modified substitute for the Eastman Rapid-Transit bill passed the Assembly last night by a vote of 70 to 31. This bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of five Commissioners, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and all of whom shall be residents, tax-payers, and voters in the City of New-York, who are to decide upon a plan and route for not more than two quick-transit railroads from the one extremity of the island to the other. The Commissioners are to invite all persons to submit plans and estimates for the road or roads which they may resolve to have constructed, and may, if they think proper, offer a prize of $20,000 for the plan to be adopted. After determining this point, they are to open books of subscription to the capital stock of a corporation to be formed for the purpose of constructing and operating the railway or railways already mapped out. On the subscription of $3,000,000 of stock, and the cash payment of one-tenth of that amount, the subscribers are to be convened to elect their own Board of Directors, and organize the company in such manner as they deem best. One month after the corporation is so organized, the Commissioners are to retire, and leave the conduct of the enterprise to those who have put their money into it. If, about the end of a year from the date of their appointment, sufficient stock has not been subscribed to warrant the continuance of the enterprise, the Commissioners are to return to subscribers the amounts paid, to close their accounts, and to retire into private life again.

There would seem to be some prospect of a bill being passed that will secure the completion of the East River Bridge. The Senate has approved the plan of turning the bridge over to the two cities to finish, authorizing appropriations to the amount of $3,000,000 more—of which this City is to furnish $1,000,000, and Brooklyn the remainder. The Directors are to be named, eight by the Mayor and Controller of each city, and to these sixteen the Mayors and Controllers are to be added, making a board of twenty. As the nominating officers now are, the Directors would undoubtedly be wisely chosen. There is little chance of finishing the bridge in any other way than by the action of the two cities, and it is certainly of the utmost importance that it should be finished.

Another day has passed without action on the New-York Tax bill, but now that the Assembly has finally disposed of the rapid-transit question, we trust it will not fail to do something for the relief of the tax-payers. The really essential City bills awaiting action do not now number more than four or five. The House disposed of one of them yesterday by passing the bill relating to the vacation of assessments in New-York. The final passage of the Consolidation bill, and the passage to a third reading of the bill allowing the Board of Apportionment to revise the estimates of the year, are among the services which the Assembly ought, to-day, to render this City. The success of the Appointment bill is fortunately secured in the Senate. We trust Republicans in the Assembly will resolve with similar unanimity to support it.

THE LEGISLATURE AND OUR NEGLECTED STREETS.

The condition of our down-town streets, particularly those below Canal street, is a standing reproach to our local administration. The wooden pavements are rotten, and the stone pavements are full of holes, which render thorough cleaning impossible, and traffic both difficult and dangerous. Who is responsible for this? Mr. VAN NORT says he cannot effect the needful repairs, because he has not got money enough, and adds that property-owners in all the older portions of the City are unwilling to assume the cost of repavement. The remedy, then, would appear to be to spend more money on down-town improvements, and to induce a willingness on the part of property-owners to bear their share of the expense. As to the first point, we are already spending as much money as the tax-payers can afford to raise, and we are running into debt quite as rapidly as is good for the welfare of the City. But is the money which we are spending on street improvements not being improperly diverted from the purposes for which it is most needed, and is the debt we are piling up not incurred on account of the people who have least claim to such expenditures? The City is carrying at present some twenty-one millions of debt, mainly for the benefit of up-town property-owners, on whose account this money has been advanced for the opening of avenues, boulevards, and drives, many of which are years in advance of the needs of the City. In addition to this, the general body of tax-payers is called on every year to furnish several millions of dollars in aid of premature up-town improvements, while the streets in the lower part of the City remain in a condition which would disgrace a country village.

To be able to do justice to the commercial portion of the City, from which we draw three-fourths of our taxation, we must stop the system of expending all our resources for the benefit of speculators in up-town property who have, so far, pretty successfully evaded their just share of the burdens incurred on their behalf. Senate bill No. 302 has been introduced for this purpose, and as that bill comes up for discussion to-day, we trust that there will be no failure on the part of the Legislature to apprehend its true import. That bill, among other things, limits the issue of assessment bonds, and embodies a plan for the permanent reduction of this item of our local debt. It abolishes, moreover, the costly and wasteful system of opening streets above Fifty-ninth street by commission, and places the business of opening all new thoroughfares throughout the City where it properly belongs, in the Board of Street Openings. The bill thus provides checks upon jobbery, favoritism, and extravagance, and secures equal justice for all sections of the City. It moreover limits the accumulation of debt for works not urgently needed, and leaves the City free to spend money in places where the necessity for doing so is of the most pressing character.

The bill likewise strikes at the root of the unwillingness of down-town property-owners to petition for new pavements. These people have found out by experience that under the existing law and practice these new pavements will cost, on the average, one-half more than they are worth. No man likes to pay $1,500 for what ought to be done for $1,000, and he will put up with a great deal of inconvenience to escape being swindled after this fashion. Among the most extensive of recent down-town street improvements were the paving of Church street, from Fulton to Morris street, and the paving of South Fifth avenue, from Canal to Fourth street. The honest and straightforward way to do such pieces of work is to put them up to open competition and award them to the lowest bidder. But the rule has been and is to adopt just the other plan. By some corrupt bargain, formerly with the Legislature, now with the Common Council, authority is obtained to set aside the contract system, and to do the work "in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may deem expedient." The Commissioner usually deems it expedient to make a private arrangement at prices about fifty per cent. above the ordinary rates, with some favorite contractor—to give out the work, in fact, under "special contract." The paving of Church street was thus secretly contracted for. It cost $65,000; under the system of open bids, it could have been done for $44,000. The paving of South Fifth avenue was by special contract. It cost $91,000; it could have been done for $62,000.

The latest piece of work of this character is the laying of Belgian pavement, and the repairing of the sidewalks on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. This is a very extensive and costly job, and one which, in the interests of all concerned, ought to have been put up to public competition. But, in October last, the Common Council, for reasons best known to themselves, authorized the work to be done "in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may deem expedient." In this case, again, the Commissioner deemed it expedient to make a secret arrangement with one JOSEPH D. TRACY to do the work under special contract. The people who have to pay for this job have no means of knowing how much it will cost, and have no remedy whatever if they are charged, as they probably will be, highly extravagant prices. Under such a system, is it to be wondered at that the improvement of down-town streets comes to a dead-lock, and that property-owners absolutely refuse to incur any liability for work which may cost they know not what? Senate bill No. 302 puts a stop to this corrupt and demoralizing dickering between Aldermen, Commissioner, and contractor; it prohibits the Common Council from interfering with the honest, economical, and democratic system of open competition, and thus protects public officials against evil influences and property-owners against loss. For these and other obvious reasons, the bill ought to be promptly passed.

THE TRANSPORTATION REPORT.

In presenting the report of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation, Senator WINDOM gave a synopsis of the document, of which we publish a great part this morning. In one respect this report is one of the most important ever submitted to Congress, for heretofore we have had no full and trustworthy statistics of the internal trade of the nation. While our foreign trade has always been watched, and the statistics concerning it carefully made up for the guidance of the Government in dealing with grave public affairs, our internal trade has been wholly neglected. The recommendation of the committee that a Bureau of Commerce should be established in one of the executive departments of the Government is one deserving of immediate and favorable attention.

The committee, dealing with the general subject it has had in hand, has labored with great zeal and intelligence. It has gone far beyond the mere surface of affairs, and made it its business to ascertain the conditions of production upon which the question of transportation depends. The total shipments of grain from the West during a series of years, the quantity received and shipped at and from our ports, on the lakes, rivers, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the average price of grain for four years between 1868 and 1872 at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Buffalo, Montreal, New-York, New-Orleans, and Liverpool, have all been ascertained. The result of this exhaustive inquiry has been to show that our production has been and is laboring under great burdens, because of the lack of adequate and cheap transportation. The discoveries of the committee more than confirm all that has been alleged in this matter, and it is not surprising that the members had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the interests of the country demand that some remedy shall be provided for these evils with the least possible delay.

The railroad question is exhaustively treated, not only as to the power of Congress to regulate the lines, but, the power being assumed, in its practical application. It will be seen from a perusal of the report that the proposed regulations would afford great relief, provided they were enforced, but on this point we cannot see that the report is very decisive. Some of the more important restrictions, such as that upon stock-watering, are declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, and must depend upon the action of the States for enforcement, so they may properly be left out of consideration. But what it seems to be thought by the committee that Congress can do in the way of direct regulation would be of essential benefit, and will doubtless be received with favor by all classes, except those who are engaged in making fortunes out of railroads in the shortest possible time and with the least possible capital.

The most important part of this document is that relating to the water-ways of the country. Having reached the sensible conclusion that the only means by which the transportation of the country can be cheapened, and the production of the nation relieved, is by competition between land and water routes, the committee finds that it is the duty of the Government, if it does anything, to enlarge and improve four water routes, which it designates the Mississippi, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. The first of these is of course the Mississippi River, for which $16,000,000 will suffice, and the needed improvement is mostly in the mouths of the river. The second route requires $19,000,000 for the improvement of the Fox, Wisconsin, and Hennepin Rivers, and the enlargement of some one of the three canal routes through New-York. The third needs $25,000,000 for the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, and many other millions for an artificial route from Charleston, on the Kanawha, to tide-water in Virginia. The fourth route requires $35,000,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee to Knoxville, and an artificial channel by rail or canal from some point on the Tennessee to a port on our South Atlantic coast. We thus have a total contemplated expenditure, exclusive of the amount required on the Kanawha Canal, of nearly $100,000,000.

It will be seen from these recommendations that the committee has determined on a series of the most gigantic if not the most expensive internal improvements ever undertaken by any Government. There is no doubt that, in time, all of them will be imperatively required and secured. But it cannot be supposed that the nation can embark in all these schemes at once, and we presume the committee has no such idea. The least expensive of the proposed improvements are those of the Mississippi and New-York routes, and it happens that they are also those from which the greatest immediate benefit can be derived. Congress will doubtless carefully consider this important report in all its aspects, but we do not suppose that any practical step in relation to it will be taken this session.

A MODEST DEMAND.

The Commissioners of Emigration make a last spasmodic effort to induce the Legislature to enlarge their opportunities for extravagance at the expense of the commerce of the port. In a letter addressed to Senator KING, they set forth their reasons for thinking themselves entitled to an increase in the head-money. Their reasons are but repetitions of former statements, except that, with characteristic modesty, they now ask for $2 50 instead of $2. If we thought an increase of fifty cents unnecessary, it is, perhaps, superfluous to say that we are still less in favor of an increase of $1. Nor is there anything in this last appeal to change our opinion on the abstract merits of the case, or the efficiency of the present board. It is marked by the same disingenuousness and special pleading which have characterized the conduct of the Commissioners throughout their last begging campaign, and it is only because, in the hurry of a closing session, some of the misstatements of this letter may pass unquestioned, that we take the trouble to refer to it at all.

President HURLBUT'S main argument is, that the diminished emigration of the current year must result in such a diminution of income as will be insufficient for the support of the institutions. But this is an argument which works both ways. If fewer emigrants arrive, there will be fewer to take care of, and a lessened income will be offset by a lessened expenditure. That is, if this board were as economical and able as it has proved itself to be wasteful and inefficient. Moreover, as President HURLBUT very well knows, the decrease in the emigration for the past three or four months, from which he argues a corresponding decrease for the remainder of the year, is due chiefly to an entirely exceptional and temporary cause—the panic of last Fall, and the disturbed financial condition resulting from it. This is now happily removed, emigration is already picking up, as the figures of this board show—if any figures of this board can be relied on—and with the opening of the Summer, will probably assume something like its usual dimensions.

The Commissioners, moreover, assert that their predecessors left them a debt of $57,000, to pay which they had to borrow $100,000. Their report shows that they began operations on the 1st of June, 1873, with a balance of $5,077 88 left them by their predecessors. They say that the previous board "used up all the surplus accumulated under the $2 50 fee." But they omit to state that this surplus, amounting to $326,414 68, with additional sums drawn from their current income at a rate of $1 50, was by that board invested in necessary buildings and real estate, and thus saved to the present commission. This board, according to the report, spent for buildings and real estate but $22,525 06. Apart from their expenditure for these items, which will not recur, the Tammany board would have found $1 50 more than ample for all requirements but for an extravagance in which the present board alone have equaled them.

The fact is—and all the sophistry in the world will not explain it away—it is to their extravagance alone that the present troubles of the Emigrant Commission are due. Their income of last year, properly managed, would have left a handsome surplus for the deficiencies of this. And the question is, whether the Legislature should encourage such wastefulness and mismanagement as those of which this board stand self-convicted, by increasing the head-money whenever they see fit to ask it. Repeated instances of their prodigality we have already given, and yet after all that has been said, with such inducements to retrenchment as this appeal sets forth, we find them squandering thousands of dollars on the printing of their report on tinted paper, with gilt morocco binding, and in publishing voluminous pamphlets, prepared by professional writers, to establish their claim. Consistency, as little as modesty, appears to be ranked among their virtues.

These facts speak for themselves, and they indicate an utter unfitness in the present board to be trusted with more money. If they cannot get along with the present rate of head-money, let them give place to those who can. The sentiment of the country is opposed to any increase in the capitation tax; it is, indeed, largely opposed to any capitation tax at all. It is not true, as President HURLBUT asserts, that "the only opposition to this increase" comes from the ship-owners. It comes from the entire commercial interest of the country, from the entire farming and agricultural interest of the South and West. They want emigration to be free, and they do not understand the benefit they derive from a commission at New-York which takes money out of the pockets of the emigrant, to put it into the pockets of political sinecurists. Only the other day, a bill was introduced into Congress calling for an inquiry into the constitutionality of our Capitation laws, about which the gravest doubts are entertained by able lawyers. There is no doubt whatever in the mind of any person of common sense that the granting of this preposterous increase by the Legislature will result in the assumption of the entire control of emigration by the authorities at Washington.

HYDRIOTAPHIA.

The word is not the name of a new hair-wash, or a material for cleaning spoons. It is merely quaint, learned, old Sir THOMAS BROWNE'S Greek compound for urn burial. We commend the word itself, as well as the book of which it is the title, to the attention of the New-York Cremation Society, and all persons desiring to incorporate themselves for a similar purpose. The book is admirably adapted for being made the manual of such societies. On the chemistry of the subject, Sir WILLIAM THOMSON is undoubtedly a better authority, but the old English physician's discourse on sepulchral urns simply exhausted, two centuries ago, the archæology and the philosophy of the revived cremation propaganda. But the expression, hydriotaphia, has of itself a very decided advantage for cremation societies. At the outset the members of these associations will find it desirable to surround their proceedings with as much mystery as possible. Like all great reformers, they will have to face, for a time at least, the natural tendency of the uninitiated vulgar to laugh at them and their creed. As a protection to weaker brethren against ridicule, a good sounding phrase, not generally understood, would be invaluable. Everybody can tell what a cremationist is; but to the popular ear a hydriotaphist might mean a member of a new order of Odd-fellows, or the disciple of a new school of medicine.

When the effect of joining a cremation society upon a man's female relatives is considered, the advantage of involving the matter in all possible obscurity becomes still more obvious. An aunt with the most liberal testamentary intentions might suddenly bequeath her property to some superfluous charity, on discovering that her dutiful nephew had marked her out as a victim for the funeral pyre. The mother-in-law of the period would make life intolerable to a man whose mortuary intentions toward her had been merely thinly veiled under such a phrase as "incineration." Even the wife of his bosom, albeit promised the immortality of TULLIA, the lamp of whose sepulchral urn burned for 1,550 years, might be less likely to make troublesome stipulations on the question of cinerary disposal were the whole subject quietly hidden under the unsuspicious title of hydriotaphia.

We fear that the cremation societies of both continents have forgotten to take into account the force of the persistent domestic opposition which the frank avowal of their intentions is sure to excite. The German cremationists show a dreadful disregard of euphemism in their nomenclature, as well as in the records of their progress. The Vienna society is bluntly called "The Urn," and announces that it has already secured a design for a corpse-burning furnace from Prof. RECLAM, of Leipzig. The Dresden furnace was said to be almost ready for use a few weeks ago, and members are doubtless already engaged in getting relatives ready to be experimented on. In Switzerland the subject is not only eagerly discussed, but people are forgetting the interest they ought to show in pending constitutional amendments in their eagerness to decide the question, "To bury or to burn?" All this may do for awhile, but society being constituted as it is, we suspect the time will shortly arrive when a special dialect will have to be adopted by the cremationists, and when they will draw upon Sir THOMAS BROWNE'S plentiful stock of such fine unintelligible words as hydriotaphia.

THE AMERICAN VINE IN EUROPE.

The precarious condition of some of the richest vine-growing areas in Europe, and a possibility of their drawing from our own native stocks as a means of rescue from impending decay and ruin, are causes which have of late been tending to enhance the value of the American vines. Some years ago a disease made its appearance in European vineyards which had not been noticed there before. It was first observed in the south of France. Thence it spread with such rapidity, and with such dreadful havoc, that the crop of the whole country seemed threatened with destruction, and great was the alarm of vine-growers. It was at first thought that the blight was produced by the presence of some mischievous cryptogam or fungus, as in the case of the *oïdium Tuckeri*. But after a thorough examination, the cause was found to be a minute parasitic insect, a sort of plant louse, which has been called *Philloxera vastatrix*, and which carries on its work of destruction sometimes on the leaves of the plant, sometimes on the roots. In either case it is found to prove destructive to the most luxuriant vine in less than three years.

The question naturally arose as to how it was that this plague showed itself only at so recent a period. If it had been of indigenous growth, it would have given signs of existence before. It must, then, have been imported, and following the disease as closely and accurately as possible from the infected centres to the places where it originated, it was almost invariably traced to some variety of vine imported from America.

The conclusion was thus forced on scientific men and vine-growers, that the *Philloxera* is an American gift; and we need not feel sore at the absence of thankful appreciation. The formidable little parasitic monster was, in fact, noticed here as far back as 1854 by Dr. ASA FITCH, State Entomologist of New-York, and has been met with, more or less, all over our grape-growing States east of the Rocky Mountains. California is comparatively free from it, and has been warned against an indiscriminate introduction of outside vine-stock. Almost all California grapes are of European descent, and to such the *Philloxera* is much more dangerous than to the native American vine. European seedlings invariably die through its action, while some of our own native varieties are proof against it. This allows those European farmers and land-owners, whose fortune and peace of mind have been endangered by the imported parasite, to hope that the country whence the evil came will also supply the remedy.

One of our native species is entirely exempt from the plague. It is the *vitis rotundifolia*, the most important variety of which is known as the "Scuppernong." Its exemption is probably due to the acerbity of its juices. The roots, which the parasite insect is fond of, have a sweetish taste, without acidity. Then some of the infested varieties are not materially affected in their vitality and fruit-bearing properties; such are the "Herbemont," "Cunningham," "Concord," "Hartford Prolific," &c. Others, like the Isabella, the Catawba, and especially the Delaware, are as sensitive to the blight and as easily ruined as the European vines.

Now, at the time when it was apparently most urgent to find some means of checking the alarming progress of the *Philloxera* in France—when one man was proposing an improved process of irrigation, another total submersion, another the use of poisonous solutions or gases—Mr. G. BAZILLE, from Montpellier, suggested the idea of grafting the European variety on the most hardy American stock. This idea appears to be practical, and, as it is to be acted upon, some of our more robust kinds of native vines are likely soon to be in large demand in Europe.

Should the grafting not be successful, there is still hope. An attempt might be made to cultivate the American vines by themselves. European climate and soil are no obstacle to naturalization. Such a cultivation might even be attended by fortunate surprises, since the varieties of our own stock, which are now lowly and disregarded, might there rise to a sudden and unthought-of value. Nature is not hemmed in within the boundaries of tastes and interests, and it is possible that the danger which threatens the rich grape-growing industry of France may be an occasion of bringing forth the most unexpected results.

A WORD FOR THE PRESENT DAY.

Dr. JOHNSON thought that the happiness of nations was, to a very slight degree, affected by public as compared with private and social affairs. Those praisers of past times among us, who groan over the degeneracy of the days in which their lot in this land is cast, may possibly derive some comfort from this reflection; for were a man of intelligence and cultivation to sit down and compare life in this City and country to-day with life here fifty years ago, he would, we fancy, making ample allowance for the corruption of all sorts which has grown up since then, unhesitatingly prefer the latter to the earlier half of the nineteenth century. A work on this country, published forty-six years since, strengthens us in this opinion.

In August, 1828, there arrived in this City from Europe a Scotch gentleman, Mr. STUART, who subsequently published the fruit of his travels. His book enters largely into details of American life, and is interesting reading to-day, for it curiously illustrates the changes which have come to pass. When Mr. STUART arrived here after his five weeks' voyage, he found a City extending from the Battery to about Ninth street, and containing some 12,000 people. Lafayette place had been opened two years before, and was, with Washington square, at the extreme confines of "up town." Bowling Green was still a fashionable residence.

He went to the City Hotel, then kept by CHESTER JENNINGS, and occupying the entire block between Thames and Cedar streets, which was then the principal establishment of its kind. With the table—the prices were then $1 50 a day or $10 a week—he was perfectly satisfied, but he deplores the absence of washing accommodation. There were no baths in the house, and the supply of water in the bedrooms was extremely scanty. The New-York hotels, he informs us, were, to his surprise, no better than those in other parts of the country, which was not saying much. The style of the place, as the traveler thought, was provincial, in harmony with the minds of the inhabitants, few of whom had moved more than two hundred miles from the Battery in a life-time. What a marvelous contrast to our New-York in 1874—the palatial hotels, whose sumptuous accommodation excites the admiration of every stranger; the cosmopolitan tone of people and things around him; restaurants which vie with Phillippe's and the Café Anglais; opera-houses and theatres in which the finest talent in the world is to be found; a press which presents to the reader each morning the debates at Westminster and Versailles, and announces the winner of the English University boat race as soon as the news can reach Oxford and Cambridge themselves; palace cars to convey us through the length and breadth of the land; ocean steamers which will enable us to reach Pall Mall or the Boulevard Des Italiens in ten days.

There are other subjects for just pride of which this traveler reminds us. In the course of an extensive Southern excursion he complains bitterly of that horrible blot, now happily effaced forever, which must have spoilt the pleasure of many a tourist:

> "I was placed," he says, "in a situation at Charleston which gave me too frequent opportunities to witness the effect of slavery in its most aggravated state. Mrs. STREET treated all the servants in the most barbarous manner. Not a day passed without my hearing of Mrs. STREET whipping her wretched slaves. But I did not know of the most atrocious of all her proceedings until the very day that I quitted the house. I had put up my clothes in my portmanteau, but having a difficulty in closing it I told one of the boys to send me one of the stoutest men to assist me. A great robust fellow soon afterward appeared whom I found to be the cook, with tears in his eyes. I asked him what was the matter? He told me that just at the time when the boy called him he had got so sharp a blow on the cheek from this devil in petticoats as had unmanned him for the moment. Upon my expressing pity, he said, oh, this was nothing, but that he was leading a life of terrible suffering; that about two years ago he, his wife and two children had been exposed in Charleston for sale; that he had been bought by Mrs. STREET, and his wife and children by another, and that though he was living in the same town he never was allowed to see them, and would be beaten within an ace of his life if he ventured to go to the corner of the street for that purpose."

At New-Orleans matters were just as bad. Mr. LAVAUD, the proprietor of the hotel, expected the clerk to do the whipping, and the clerk told Mr. STUART "he felt it so very disagreeable a duty to be obliged to whip slaves" that he was very desirous to leave his place. In passing the jail in the morning, the screams from the whipping department were most distressing to our tourist, and, of course, must have tended almost invariably to give a stranger a deep and abiding disgust of places associated with such sickening circumstances. Merely to reflect that all this is a thing entirely of the past is in itself enough to make us hopeful in the present, and all the more so that those who then groaned over the evil seemed so little sanguine of its abatement. After all, our corruption at Washington, Albany, and elsewhere, is as nothing compared with the suffering and demoralization slavery produced. "Skilled talent" will be suppressed one of these days—even now its professors are falling more under the popular ban, so that no one will envy them their stolen money. We shall see a still greater change for the better by and by.

A HUSBAND'S VALUE.

The value of a husband in Kentucky has been legally adjudged at eighty-five dollars. To be sure, the husband's name was GUDGELL, which may partially account for the low price put on him. But one would think that even a Gudgell would be worth more than eighty-five dollars.

The way in which this delicate piece of valuation was accomplished was this: Kentucky has a law, passed a few years ago, allowing the widow of a man unlawfully slain by another, the right to sue and collect from the slayer whatever damages, actual or exemplary, a jury may assess. This, it will be seen, is somewhat after the fashion of our "Civil Damage" Temperance law, and is, perhaps, due to the same cause. In New-York it is almost impossible to convict liquor-sellers criminally before a jury; but it was thought that private damages might be collected by women, and, in fact, such damages have actually been collected. In Kentucky, juries have an amiable weakness in favor of murderers, (unless they happen to be negroes,) which prevents their sending them to the gallows; but the Legislature seems to have thought that the jurymen's chivalric hearts would be melted by a widow's tears, and that the fear of good heavy "civil damages" might restrain some heroes of the knife and pistol, who would look with justifiable contempt on the nerveless criminal laws of the State.

Thus far the experiment has not been attended with very brilliant success. The law in question reminds one of the old feudal regulation by which the fine for slaying a man (to be paid to his nearest relatives) was definitely fixed according to the rank of the victim, and was the only punishment.

To return to our GUDGELL. About a year ago, in one of the interior counties of Kentucky, a wealthy citizen named SMOOT shot and killed GUDGELL. The widow brought suit for damages. She claimed ten thousand dollars. Now, it will probably be admitted that, considered as the actual value of an ordinary husband, this was extravagant; but then there are such things as "exemplary damages," and besides, lawyers are always careful to put the claims of their clients high enough. After one or two disagreements of jurors the case lately came on for trial again, and has just been decided by a verdict for the plaintiff of eighty-five dollars, with costs of suit.

Now, by this verdict two things are decided. First, that SMOOT unlawfully killed GUDGELL; otherwise the former would not have been liable for any damages whatever. Second, that the value of GUDGELL was eighty-five dollars. There is no account of any other verdict fixing the price of men in that section, and nothing to show that GUDGELL was not worth as much as the ordinary Kentucky husband. We are, therefore, justified in assuming the foregoing sum as the legal value of the article in question, at least in the interior counties. Probably in Louisville, where city fashions have created fictitious values, the rates would rule somewhat higher.

We do not dispute that Kentuckians know the value of their compatriots. In fact, considering the obstinacy with which that State has gone Democratic from time immemorial, (that is, ever since the war,) we are strongly inclined to think that eighty-five dollars is a very high price for a Kentuckian. Yet, when we remember that only thirteen years ago men were worth $1,000 to $1,500, it does seem strange that they should now be rated at only eighty-five dollars apiece.

Moreover, we have not the slightest doubt that, in a suit for breach of promise, a Kentucky jury which gave any damages at all would never put the price of a lost husband at less than five hundred dollars—in fact, we have read of their rating them much higher. This shows that when a Kentuckian is only a husband in prospective he is considered of some value, but that after his marriage his candid neighbors, acting under oath, are obliged to admit that a hundred dollars would be too much for him, though seventy-five, perhaps, would be too little, and that eighty-five dollars is as near the true figure as care and conscientiousness can fix it. And certainly Kentuckians ought to know what Kentuckians are worth.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24.—Flags were displayed, church-bells rung, and a salute fired at Pittsfield, yesterday, in honor of the President's anti-inflation veto.

ACTION OF WORKING MEN IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—At a meeting of the working men last night the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the trades-unions and working men of Indiana thank Senator Morton and our Representatives who have so nobly supported the interests of the Western States in the recent financial debate and action in Congress; and

Resolved, That we urge that they give no consent to an adjournment of Congress until some satisfactory financial relief be granted to the industrial interests of the great West.

OBITUARY.

PROF. JOHN PHILLIPS.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of John Phillips, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., F. G. S., the eminent English geologist. Prof. Phillips, who was the nephew of the celebrated William Smith, "the father of British geology," was born on Christmas Day in the year 1800, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year. He was the author of several standard works on geology, and since the year 1826, when his first book was published, had contributed sixty books and papers to geological literature, the majority of them being the records of original researches. Among the latest of his writings are a work on the geology of the valley of the Thames, and a history of Vesuvius. While acting as Secretary to the British Association, deceased compiled and edited twenty-seven volumes of the records of that learned body. In 1858 and 1859 Prof. Phillips was elected to the Presidency of the British Geological Society, and in 1864 filled the same office in the British Association. He filled the chair of Professor of Geology in King's College, London, Trinity College, Dublin, and Oxford University, and received the doctorate from the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford. Prof. Phillips contributed to meteorology his work entitled *Three Years' Observations on Rain at Different Heights from the Ground*, and several valuable inventions, which have been generally adopted. He made special researches on the physical aspect of the sun, moon, and Mars, and participated with Gen. Sabine in a magnetic survey of the British Islands.

EXCISE COMPLICATIONS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR LAWS.

WHY THE RECENT ATTEMPTED PROSECUTIONS OF UNLICENSED DEALERS FAILED —THE LAW EXPLAINED.

It is now nearly one year since the present Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York City was brought into existence, and during that time it appears they have been laboring under a disadvantage which has been unknown to, and consequently not appreciated by, the general public. The powers they have wielded have been derived generally from the laws of 1857, chapter 628, and the acts amendatory thereof, passed in 1870 and 1873, and numbered 175 and 549 respectively. These are all applicable to and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in New-York City Since the present board, composed of Messrs. Stewart, Marshall, and Voorhis, came into existence the number of licenses issued has been materially diminished through the rigidity with which they scrutinize applications, and as a result of the enforcement of whatever authority they possess under the existing laws they have turned into the City Treasury over $520,000, a larger sum by at least $200,000 than Tammany ever returned for the same services during a corresponding period. Had the board chosen to issue licenses to all parties who applied for them, regardless of the moral character of applicants, the above large revenue would have been augmented by at least $120,000 additional. The greatest difficulty the Board has had to contend with in its administration is the somewhat anomalous one that they have been unable to maintain criminal prosecutions against persons who have been selling liquor without license, while they have had ample power to proceed civilly or criminally against the licensed dealers. This singular state of affairs, the assumed causes of which will be explained hereafter, was peculiarly inequitable as to the respectable dealers who acquired licenses and conformed to the law. It was virtually, and in fact controlling law-abiding citizens, and permitting law-breakers to go free and unwhipped of justice. On Monday last a number of persons were arraigned by the Police before Justice Bixby for selling liquor without license. These were all apprehended under information furnished by the Board of Excise, and the board had, and still has, all the evidence necessary to sustain their complaints. Prior to the cases being called, however, Justice Bixby informed the President of the board that, under chapter 628 of the laws of 1857, section 13, which provides that "Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without having a license therefor, granted as herein provided, shall forfeit $50 for each offense," the cause of action was a civil one, and that he had no jurisdiction. The penalty must be sued for, if recovered at all. As a consequence, the board relinquished the cases for the time. On Thursday last seven arrests on a similar charge were made, and the parties were all taken before Justice Flammer, who, not being positive as to the precise construction of the laws, determined to hold them in bail. As will be subsequently shown, Justice Flammer's course will be fully sustained, and unlicensed dealers will have a troublesome time of it shortly. An examination of the statutes has shown that the board may prosecute for misdemeanors in such cases, the penalty being fine or imprisonment, or both.

Hitherto the various New-York Boards of Excise have derived their greatest power as prosecutors in violations of the class above specified from section 22, chapter 628, laws of 1857, which reads as follows:

"The penalties imposed by this act, except the penalties provided for by sections 8, (relating to signs and accommodations to be provided by inns,) 15, (relative to the sale of liquor to minors,) and 19, (in regard to complaints by wives where their husbands are habitual drunkards,) shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise, and paid over to the Treasurer of the County, for the support of the poor of the County," &c.

In the hasty and incomplete legislation which marked the session of 1873, an effort was made to "amend" certain portions of the Excise law of 1857, and through the oversight of a temperance Assemblyman, the above section was "amended," so that it read as follows, becoming section 22 of chapter 820 of the laws of 1873:

"The penalties imposed by this act, except those provided by sections 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered in a civil action, in the manner provided by law for the recovery of penalties, *by and in the name of the overseers of the poor* of the *towns* in which the alleged penalty was incurred," &c.

This "amendment," being the legal substitute for and in stead of the section previously quoted, had the disastrous effect of nullifying the right of recovery of such penalties in all the *cities* and *villages* of the State, as it conferred authority to sue only upon certain designated officers of "*towns*." The power was clearly revoked as to Commissioners of Excise, and there were no officers in cities and villages who stood in the strict constitutional position of "Overseers of the Poor" who could assume the power in lieu of the Excise Board. Under the last information obtained at the time the above condition of affairs was discovered, and, after the Legislature had adjourned, it was held that the provisions of section 13 were void, except as to towns.

On the 15th of April, in accordance with a circular previously issued to the Boards of Excise of all the chief cities of the State, a convention of Excise Commissioners was held at Syracuse to consider various questions as to their power, jurisdiction, and co-operation. The Cities of New-York, Newburg, Cohoes, Watertown, Rome, Elmira, Rochester, Auburn, and Syracuse were represented. At that session the question above defined was brought up for discussion, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Voorhis, of New-York:

Whereas, By recent judicial decisions of the courts of this State Boards of Excise in cities have, by virtue of an enactment of the State Legislature of 1873, been deprived of the power to prosecute for the civil penalties imposed by the Excise laws for violations thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of the members of the Legislature of this State, now in session, be called to the above-recited facts, that they may make such provision in relation thereto as may seem to them judicious and called for by the exigencies of the case.

In order to remedy this condition of affairs an amendatory bill was drawn, and introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Taylor, of Rochester, the twenty-second section of which read as follows:

The penalties imposed by this act, except those provided by sections 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered in a civil action in the manner provided by law for the recovery of penalties, by and in the name of the Overseers of the Poor of the town in which the alleged penalty was incurred: or if the said penalty was incurred *in a city* or incorporated village, then such action shall be brought by, and in the name of, the *Commissioners of Excise of such city* or village, and the amount so recovered, when collected, shall, within thirty days after such collection, be paid by the officer or party receiving the same to the County Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor of such county, except as is otherwise provided by law, and except that, *in cities* such amount shall, in like manner, be *paid to the City Treasurer*, to be applied to the same purposes as the moneys received from licenses are applied.

This bill passed successfully through various stages, until it came upon its final passage, on Wednesday last, when it was lost by a vote of 53 to 14. Clearly there were little more than one-half of the Assembly members attending to their business on that day, or else nearly one-half were excused from voting. A motion to reconsider the vote was also lost by a vote of 60 to 40, Assemblyman Spencer, of this City, making the motion, and stating that if certain changes were agreed to by the friends of the bill, it would be supported by those who opposed it in its present form. The bill was thus "killed" by the refusal to amend, and the subsequent vote. Another bill, introduced previously in the Senate, by Mr. Thompson, of Chenango, was considerably advanced, however, at that time, and may yet become a law. Its provisions are substantially the same as those of Mr. Taylor's bill. Fearing, however, that that measure might prove ineffectual, another bill to the same effect was introduced on Thursday night, making some changes, as suggested by Mr. Spencer, and will in all probability prove acceptable to the "third house" in the liquor interest, which stands behind the latter gentleman. At the same time Mr. Taylor has given the required notice of his intention to renew this motion for a reconsideration of his bill. There is not the least doubt but that the bill was killed by a large delegation of the Liquor Dealers' Association, headed by Mark Lanigan, the President of which association, one Herzberg, keeps an unlicensed "bucket shop" tavern at No. 209 Third street. It is only fair to Herzberg to state that he applied for a license, and it is equally fair to the Board of Excise to state that his application was refused for justifiable reasons as to the character of his place of business. Assemblyman Charles S. Spencer, Ex-Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, and Ex-Judge Cardozo are the elected and retained counsel of this select body of gentlemen of which Mr. Herzberg is the presiding officer, and of which a comparatively small proportion of members are doing business in compliance with law.

A gentleman who returned from Albany yesterday had a conversation with Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, in reference to the revocation of the power of the boards under the act of 1873, and the Judge stated emphatically that the construction placed on the thirteenth section was erroneous, and that the violators of the law may be proceeded against criminally under the laws as they now exist. Section 29 of the laws of 1857 reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of courts to instruct Grand Jurors to inquire into all offenses against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders under this act, and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures; which offenses are hereby declared to be misdemeanors, to be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Work-house, or Jail, for a period of three months, and by a fine of $100."

The courts have construed this section so that the arbitrary penalty imposed by it is not applicable to "all offenses against the provisions of this act," but only to adulterating or selling adulterated liquors. Various other sections, as, for example, the thirteenth, quoted above, have special civil penalties attached, but the twenty-ninth section is the only one imposing a criminal penalty. Judge Folger holds that under the provisions of 2 Revised Statutes, part 2, chapter 1, sections 39 and 40, page 696, (old edition,) *the perpetration of any act forbidden by law is a misdemeanor*, punishable by fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. The cases of Behan vs. The People, 17 N. Y. Reports, page 516; also, Hill vs. The People, 20 N. Y. Reports, page 363, and the recent Delaware County case, Foote vs. The People, are cited to sustain this construction of the statute. Under these decisions, therefore, the unlicensed dealers whom Justice Bixby discharged may be punished criminally, as may also those whom Justice Flammer has held to bail, and all others not yet reached. There really appears, also, no reason why the civil penalty may not be recovered in addition for violation of the law, so soon as the provisions of section 22 of last year are repealed and the former power of the Commissioners restored. The constitutional provision prohibiting the imperilment of the life or liberty of the citizen twice for the same offense cannot apply, as it prohibits only a repetition of criminal prosecution for a single offense where punishment has been once inflicted, or where the accused has been acquitted on the first trial.

From present appearances, therefore, it is likely that unlicensed dealers will be considerably annoyed before many weeks are past, and in the meantime the bills now before the Legislature will be vigorously pressed to a passage. The Board of Excise has complete lists of all the unlicensed persons in every ward, the record having been made by the Police and furnished to this board.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The international exhibition of industries to celebrate the centennial of this Government will be opened July 4, 1876, at Philadelphia, where the nation had its birth into existence by the Declaration of Independence. The exhibition will be held under authority of acts of Congress, authorizing an international exhibition, and creating a Board of Finance to provide funds for it.

Our readers are familiar with the history of the enterprise. Under the act of Congress a Board of Centennial Commissioners was appointed, selected by the Governors of the several States. It organized, choosing Gen. Hawley President, and Mr. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, Superintendent, and has gone on smoothly and successfully with its work. The character of the exhibition is determined and plans for the buildings have been accepted. The Auxiliary Board of Finance, with John Welsh, a leading citizen of Philadelphia, President, has also completed its plans for raising money. But for the panic last Fall an appeal would have been made in the several States for subscriptions to the centennial stock. This is in $10 shares, and the subscriber will receive a handsome certificate as a memento of the occasion. It was a not unreasonable expectation that there would be patriotic persons enough in America to take this stock.

The estimated expense of the exhibition was $8,000,000, and about $4,000,000 of this has been voted, subscribed, or guaranteed in Pennsylvania. A few subscriptions have been made outside. But no general attempt was made to procure subscriptions owing to the depression of the panic. The time was passing away, and it was necessary to begin the erection of the buildings. In this state of things the board went to Congress which had created it, and authorized it to prepare for an international exhibition, with a statement of facts, and asked its advice, and an appropriation of $3,000,000 in order to guarantee the enterprise which it had originated. Supposing it to be an international exhibition, under the authority of the Government, several foreign nations have signified their intention of contributing, and some of them have appointed their agents and begun their preparations.

Whether Congress will grant this aid is uncertain. And meantime the Finance Committee have made their appeal to the people of the country. We print it to-day, and bespeak for it the careful consideration of our readers. There cannot be any longer delay in this matter. The exhibition is to be held. The only question is whether it shall be one worthy of the country.

No State in the Union is more interested in this than Connecticut. No other State has more to exhibit in the finer departments of industry, and no other State will be more benefited by such an exhibition. And it is not alone the manufacturers who will reap this reward. We are all interested in the industrial prosperity; and we can all afford to contribute something to promote it. All this is independent of the patriotic duty in the premises. When the centennial day arrives, we shall desire to do all we can for the honor of the country. We must anticipate that feeling by beginning the work now.

We do not know what plan will be adopted for placing this stock within the reach of individual subscribers; but the leading business men and manufacturers of the several cities can organize. The heads of our large industries can determine upon some plan of action; it will be for them to determine how much space Connecticut wants to occupy in the exhibition. The Legislature comes together the 1st of May, and it will, no doubt, take prompt action, so that the Central Board will know what they may expect from Connecticut.—*Hartford Courant, April 23.*

MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

The meeting of the Long Island City Council caused great excitement there last night, it being understood that it was a fair fight between Mayor Debevoise and the Common Council. The Mayor and the Water Board had been impeached by the Council. The late election resulted adversely to the Council, who at once rescinded all their resolutions on impeachment, but at the same time sent in bills for the expenses incurred in the impeachment proceedings. These Mayor Debevoise vetoed, which vetoes were acted upon by the Council last night. All the members of the council were present, Alderman Hunter presiding. The regular order of business having been suspended, the vetoes were taken up. Several resolutions, which were returned for irregularity, were referred to the proper committees, but when those which related to the impeachment were brought up, the Council showed almost a solid phalanx, Aldermen Lonergan and Beebe being the only ones that steadily supported the Mayor. The bills for printing the minutes of Council and counsel fees in the impeachment proceedings were each severally passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 13 yeas, 20 nays. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE RELIEF FUND.

The members of the Cotton Exchange have contributed liberally toward the relief the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, as will be seen by the annexed dispatch received yesterday by Mr. A. B. Graves, President of the Exchange:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1874.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of $5,000, through Lehman, Abrahams & Co., contributed by your Exchange for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow. Thanks for your prompt liberality.

JNO. PHELPS, President Cotton Exchange.

Another remittance will be sent in a few days.

THE HELL GATE PILOTAGE.

Mr. James A. Van Brunt, President of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association of this City, has addressed a letter to Hon. John A. King, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, in which, after complaining of the delays and embarrassments thrown in the way of the association in their efforts to be heard in favor of the bill to abolish the compulsory pilotage through Hell Gate, Mr. Van Brunt says the vessels engaged in the coasting trade, amounting to 2,000,000 tons register, demand at the hands of the committee a prompt consideration and determination of this matter, and he questions the policy of favoring the monopoly of forty pilots to the injury of the large commercial interests aggrieved by the tax.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

The two convicts Lynch and Green, at present undergoing a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison, and who are supposed to be the murderers of Graham, the shoemaker of Little Neck, made a statement implicating one Donohue in the murder. The latter has been arrested, but, owing to the refusal of the Governor of Massachusetts to surrender the criminals, there is a possibility that the trio will escape. Lynch's wife has made a statement to District Attorney Downing, which confirms the suspicion had against her husband and Green. A man named Lonergan, who was arrested in mistake for Donohue, has made a complaint through the British Consul, W. Archibald, to Gov. Dix, of the brutal treatment to which he was subjected while for several months in Queens County Jail. He stated that he was chained to the floor, the shackles not being removed for nine weeks; was not allowed to wash for six weeks, and had no change of clothing during the many months he remained in custody. He was not informed of the cause of his arrest until he was lodged in prison, and was not allowed to communicate with friends, who could easily prove his innocence. Gov Dix referred the matter to District Attorney Downing for investigation, and that official is said to have reported that he believed Lonergan's statements were not exaggerated. The case is still pending.

NEW-YORK CREMATION SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION—ADDRESSES OF DR. BARNARD, PROF. SEELY, AND REV. DR. FROTHINGHAM.

In another column there will be found an article embodying the views and objects of the New-York Cremation Society. The members met last night at Association Hall. As no announcement of the meeting had been made, the attendance was comparatively small, there being only about one hundred persons present. On the motion of Mr. James F. Dwight, Mr. Henry Stone took the chair, Mr. Edward A. Caswell acting as Secretary. After the minutes were read and approved the Chairman informed the meeting that a special bill for the incorporation of the society had been drafted and was now before the Legislature. He hoped it would be passed during this session. Mr. Caswell then said that as it had been suggested that all members of the society should agree to bind themselves that their bodies should be cremated after death, he thought it utterly useless to impose an obligation on a man that he cannot insist upon by will. The next of kin or the friends of a deceased person would always have it in their power to prevent the act of cremation. All that a member could be asked to do was to express a wish to that effect, and to enjoin upon his friends that it should be carried out. He then read the report of the Committee of Organization, of which he is Chairman, which is as follows:

The committee consider the following to be the most advisable basis of organization:

First—The incorporation of a joint stock company as the most feasible means of obtaining the desired ends.

Second—The company binds itself to perform the act of cremation on the remains of any share-holder provided he or she shall express such desire in any way before death, and in case of no opposition from immediate relatives.

Third—The money paid for shares shall be considered as contributions, and in case of any profit accruing, such surplus shall be used for the interests of the society.

Fourth—Cremation shall be furnished at as near cost as possible.

Fifth—The strictest measures shall be adopted to prevent the possibility of the cremation of any persons who have come to their death by other than natural causes, and it is hoped that the proper appliances may be arranged so that, in case, where there is any suspicion whatever of poisoning, or other foul play, a careful post mortem shall be made.

Sixth.—The province of this society shall extend to cremation only, and all disposition of the ashes, whether in the earth, in vaults, or in urns, shall be left entirely to the friends of the deceased.

Seventh—The society does not assume any combative position. It desires only to offer cremation to such persons as desire to have their remains disposed of in that manner.

Mr. Caswell then went on to say that several clergymen had heartily indorsed cremation, but for the present they had thought it best to withhold their names.

Mr. F. C. Bowman then read the report of the Committee on Law, which was substantially to the effect that there was nothing contrary to common or statute law in cremation, and recommended that an incorporation for the society should be obtained.

The Secretary then introduced Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College. He said that he had not come in the expectation of making any remarks, but that he had no doubt that the society would succeed because it had met the approbation of so large a number of intelligent and educated people. He thought though that it would be difficult to overcome the sentiment in favor of burial. It would be better, perhaps, for the society to provide some means of keeping the bodies for a certain length of time, in a vault or in some other way, and then have them burned at some time unknown to the survivors.

Mr. F. B. Crofton then made some remarks in favor of cremation, and enrolled himself as a member of the society. Prof. Seely said he was present by the merest accident, and really had not given much attention to the matter, but that there was one fact that lay upon the surface, and it was that although there were serious objections on the score of the public health to inhumation, there were none of that kind that could be urged against cremation. During the next century from eight to ten millions of people would have to be buried or otherwise disposed of near this City, and it deserved the most serious consideration. He was surprised the question had never come up before, in such places as New Orleans for example. He thought that within a year from this the process would be largely carried out.

Rev. Dr. O. B. Frothingham rose at the request of the Chairman, and said that his voice would permit him to make but few remarks. He was surprised at the favor cremation had met with among sentimental people. It will not meet with opposition from those at the bottom who cannot help it, nor from those at the top who will be guided by reason and sentiment; it will be opposed by those at the middle, who always blindly oppose anything against which they are prejudiced. The main question, he said, was whether the cemeteries were injurious to the public health. If it can be proved that cremation is better for the earth, the air, and the pocket, then they can carry their point.

Mr. James F. Dwight said that the most important sanitary point connected with the question was that cholera, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and yellow fever could never be entirely destroyed unless by fire. So he had been informed by a very eminent physician a few days since. But of that he would not speak now. Pomp and show would never be given up at our funerals, to our shame be it said, and he did not expect it. He viewed the whole matter of cremation from a sentimental standpoint, and desired that the ceremony should be made beautiful. The great strength of cremation lays in its sentimental position. He alluded to the ashes of the heart of Richard I., of England, which were preserved in a small glass jar in the museum of the Town Hall of Rouen, France, and said that no more beautiful and æsthetic way of preservation could have been adopted. At the close of his remarks, Mr. O. A. Clough spoke very warmly in favor of the views of the society. A motion was then made to adjourn the meeting subject to call by the Chairman, which was seconded and carried. Twelve gentlemen gave in their names for membership. The next meeting of the society will be public, and advertised in advance, and several interesting papers, which are now in course of preparation by able scientists, will be read.

A POUGHKEEPSIE MYSTERY.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF TWO MULATTO INFANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 24.—Last evening Coroner Hicks was informed that two infants had died in a house in Jay street, and on proceeding thither found two very light mulatto male infants lying dead, and looking as if they had been starved to death. A colored woman, named Jane Deyo, who was in charge of the place, said that she had come there from Newburg at the request of the mother of the children, a white woman, named Harriet Finney, living at Coldenham, near Newburg. The mother paid the rent in advance, and agreed to pay the colored woman $10 per month for rearing the children, who were twins. She then returned to Newburg, but subsequently visited the children, accompanied by their father, a colored man, named Richard Hasbrouck, living at Coldenham. The colored woman stated that the visits of the parents ceased about ten days ago, and although she had telegraphed to them for money had not heard from them since. One of the twins, she said, had died on Wednesday night and the other on Thursday morning. The Coroner impanneled a jury, and will hold an inquest on Tuesday next. The parties concerned in the affair have been summoned to attend.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mann's livery stables, in Baltimore, were partially burned yesterday afternoon. Six horses, valued at $1,000 each, were suffocated by smoke. Mann estimates his loss at about $7,000; covered by insurance.

A fire at Brunswick, Mo., on Thursday, destroyed Dr. J. F. Cunningham's drug store, causing a loss of $11,000, on which there was $3,000 insurance, and destroyed four dry-goods stores adjoining, causing a loss of $8,000.

A fire at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday, destroyed a livery stable, two business houses, and one dwelling. Seventeen horses were burned. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000; insurance small.

The New-England Cord Factory, on Vale street, Boston, was partially burned yesterday morning. Loss is $20,000; fully insured.

CROP REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—The following is an abstract of summaries to be published to-morrow in the *National Crop Reporter*:

The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, was in round numbers 554,000 acres, the average percentage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly five per cent. or about 28,000 acres. Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, estimate probable increase in area of barley to be at two and six-tenths per cent. as compared with last year. Average condition of swine in April for the eight States named above shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at same date last year; representing the latter by 100, the average for the eight States is a fraction less than eighty-one, none of the States named report over ninety, and Missouri reports as low as sixty-seven. The average prices of leading articles on April 1 were as follows: Wheat, $1 17; corn, 55 cents; oats, 42 cents; hay, $9 27; swine, $4 66; potatoes, $1 12. There is shown, since March 15, an advance on corn, oats, and hay, and a decline in wheat, swine, and potatoes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" was sung at the Academy last evening. The performance was respectable, and some of its incidents afforded considerable pleasure. Most of these were supplied by Mme. Lucca's personation of *Zerlina*, which, considered vocally or dramatically, was a very fascinating effort. A prettier peasant cannot be imagined, nor can one with more winning ways be found, either here or abroad. As to the simple and tuneful music allotted to the rustic object of *Don Giovanni's* worship, Mme. Lucca sings it with infinite charm of voice and expression, and her three numbers, last night, were each and all redemanded. "La ci darem," "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai, carino" were, of course, the chief features of the recital. Next in order is to be mentioned Signor Vizzani's singing of the melodious air in the second act; and, next to this, a capital reading of "Madamina," for which Signor Nannetti was loudly applauded. Signor Del Puente's *Don Giovanni* proved to be a correct and remarkably spirited personation; of Signor Vizzani we need only say at present that his tones are of as good quality as ever; and we have always liked Signor Vizzani's voice—while Signor Nannetti showed himself an amusing *Leporello*. Mlle. Canissa, as *Donna Elvira*, and Mlle. Maresi, as *Donna Anna*, were rather overweighted. There will be no matinée to-day, but, in its stead, an evening recital of "Lohengrin"—the last but one, we learn, of that opera.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Thomas' last symphony concert takes place this evening....Dr. Spencer's last "Royal Reading" may be attended at Association Hall this afternoon....The second of Miss Cushman's readings may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Miss Cushman is to read "Horatius;" "The Grandmother," by Tennison; Rosetti's "Ballad of Sister Helen," "Hervé Riel," and "Miss Malony on the Chinese Question."

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

A large number of prominent citizens were assembled, last evening, at Barnum's new Roman Hippodrome, at Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, by the invitation of the proprietor, to witness a rehearsal. The spacious building, which is capable of seating 12,000 persons, presented, when lit up with a galaxy of lights, a dazzling appearance. The exhibition commenced with the brilliant pageant entitled the Congress—we had almost said the Happy Family—of Nations, in which most of the courts of Europe and the East were represented by embassies accurately and splendidly attired. First in the procession came England, represented by an entry of heralds followed by knights bearing the national standard; after these came the royal carriage, on which Queen Victoria sits enthroned, surrounded by an escort of Life Guards, Grenadiers, Highlanders, and knights in full armor. The tricolor standard of France is next seen preceding Napoleon I., who, with his Generals, entered on horseback, accompanied by an escort of the Imperial Guards and a company of Zouaves. After this came the Cross Keys of the Holy See, borne by a standard bearer, and followed by seven guards in the costumes designed by Michael Angelo. The Pope enters on a chariot guarded by eight members of the College of Cardinals, followed by a deputation of Bishops. The Empire of Germany was represented by a company of Prussian soldiers following the banner, the Kaiser Wilhelm, Bismarck, and Von Moltke being on horseback, and escorted by a glittering staff. Then came the Sublime Porte, with a staff, mounted on Arabian steeds and shimmering with Oriental splendor. Italy followed, represented by the tricolor, a company of sharpshooters, Il Re Galantuomo and his staff, and a company of Garibaldians. The Pasha of Egypt and the Czar of Russia came next in the procession, after which the spectators beheld the Dragon Car, on which was seated the Son of the Moon, the Sovereign of the Celestial Empire. The rear of the procession was brought up the Stars and Stripes, followed by men in the garb of settlers, in a chariot, surrounded by the Revolutionary Guards, a company of United States Infantry, and a tribe of Indians. This magnificent display of pageantry preceded horse and chariot races, gymnastic performances, an elephant trot, and other exciting and interesting exhibitions.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The United States Mint in San Francisco coined $20,341,000 from July 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874, against $17,061,500 for the entire fiscal year preceding. The coinage of nine months of the present year, it will be seen, exceeds by $3,279,500 that of the preceding twelve months. The demand for trade dollars is very great, $1,223,000 of this coin having been issued up to March 31, the work on which has been equal to that required on $25,000,000 in gold double-eagles. This large increase of labor has kept the Mint running to its full capacity, and frequently overtime has been necessitated, which has called for an expense of $15,000 for extra work, which explains the depleted state of the appropriation to maintain the Mint for the current year. The San Francisco Mint work is almost exclusively on the coinage of gold and silver procured on the Pacific coast, only $50,000 of abraded gold coins have been received there this year. The present Mint building cannot execute more than 20,000 trade dollars per day, while the demand from merchants sometimes reaches 100,000. The Customs valuation of this coin is at par, while the Mexican dollar is rated at $1 04 75-100 of United States money of account. This variation is appreciated by the merchants in the China trade, who have their goods invoiced in the trade dollar valuation. It is hoped that in July coinage work may be begun in the new Mint.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER HEARD FROM.

R. H. Rowland, Treasurer of Richland County, Ohio, who went off four or five months ago with about $112,000 of the county funds, has lately been heard from by letter. He offers to return one-half of the money on condition that his bondsmen pay the other half and release him from all prosecutions, and also release his own and his father's estates from being held for the remainder of the claims. The bondsmen have held a meeting in Cincinnati, but were unable to agree as to whether they should accept the proposition or not. Rowland is in Belgium beyond the reach of extradition treaties, and, while he wants to come home, evidently thinks that he can name his terms and have them accepted. He wants to return as little of the money as he pleases, on a thief's terms, "no questions asked."

ANONYMOUS INFORMERS.

President Gardner, of the Police Department, has been of late in the receipt of anonymous communications informing of the existence of gaming-houses and panel-houses in various precincts in this City, and these have given him a great deal of trouble. Mr. Gardner states that he has taken the trouble to investigate personally these reports, and in all cases found that the information was false. He says that in future he will not pay any attention to anonymous communications, but desires all citizens who have complaints to make against the Police to sign their names to any letter they may send him, so that the complaint can be properly substantiated.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

A meeting of the Board of Police Justices will be held on Tuesday, when the question as to whether the various Justices shall rotate as published, is expected to be called up. The case of Joseph A. Kenyon, charged with malfeasance in the discharge of his duties as Clerk at Essex Market Police Court, will also be examined into further. It is said that Justice Kilbreth has effected a change with Justice Wandell for the next four months, and that he will preside at Harlem Police Court, Justice Wandell taking his place at the Tombs. The exchange will have to be sanctioned by the board at its meeting on Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISPATCH AND TRIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The United States steamers Dispatch and Triana have arrived at the navy-yard here, the former from Key West and the latter from a tour of the United States Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast.

TRUSSES WON'T CURE RUPTURE.

Since the long use of trusses waste away the muscular structure, increase rupture, and make the young and middle-aged weak and impotent, we recommend the afflicted to consult Dr. Sherman, No. 697 Broadway, whose remedies radically cure rupture. His book, illustrated with cases before and after cure, containing valuable information, he mails for ten cents.—*New-York Sun.*

BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES—The largest assortment in the City. New Spring styles now ready. Measured work a specialty on BROOKS' Patent Lasts. Good and easy fits guaranteed at BROOKS', No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.—*Advertisement.*

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MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

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MARRIED.

STEPHENS—LYSTER.—On Thursday, the 23d inst., at the residence of Josh. Crow, Esq., Buena Ridge, Mott Haven, by Rev. William Wardlaw, GEORGE W. STEPHENS to ARLINE E. LYSTER.

SUTHERLAND—BRUSH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Portchester, N. Y., on Thursday, 23d inst., by Rev. William S. Mikels, Rev. FREDERIC P. SUTHERLAND, of Waterloo, N. Y., to Miss LIBBIE BRUSH.

WOODRUFF—LOSS.—On Thursday, April 23, at the residence of the bride, No. 123 West 42d st., by Rev. C. S. Harrouer, assisted by Rev. J. F. McClelland, CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, to ELOISE CLARA, only daughter of Mr. George W. Loss, all of this City.

WILSON—COGGESHALL.—On Thursday, April 23, at the residence of Mr. Warren H. Day, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES H. WILSON, of Newport, R. I., to LOUISE, daughter of the late James M. Coggeshall, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—April 22, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of E. S. and Frances E. Adams.

ASPINWALL.—At Douglaston, L. I., Thursday, April 23, JAS. S. ASPINWALL, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Ascension Church, 10th st. and 5th av., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BOGERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 23d inst., FREDERIC, youngest son of Susan and the late Peter J. Bogert.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, 136 Grand st., Rahway, N. J. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., New-York—Pennsylvania Railroad.

CAMERON.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 24, EDWARD BERRY, son of J. F. and Lizzie M. Cameron, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 342 Union street, on Sunday, April 26, at 2 P. M.

CLAY.—On Friday, April 24, Mrs. CAROLINE CLAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 Perry st.

CLOBRIDGE.—At Roselle, N. J., Thursday, April 23, 1874, EMMA NIVEN, wife of Selden C. Clobridge, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First M. E. Church, Roselle, Saturday, April 25, at 12 M. Train from foot Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

EASTMAN.—On Friday, April 24, at his residence, No. 311 West 29th st., Rev. O. EASTMAN, aged 78 years.

Funeral service at the Church of the Covenant, Park av., corner 35th st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 A. M.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, April 24, NANCY S., widow of the late Benjamin B. Edwards, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, April 23, 1874, JOANNA H., widow of the late Clarkson Edgar.

The funeral will take place at her late residence on Saturday, April 25, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

GOULD.—At Chatham, N. J., on Thursday, April 23, ELIZABETH J., wife of John Gould.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence on Monday, 27th, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Barclay Street Ferry at 1:20 P. M.

HALEY.—At Aiken, S. C., April 22, Miss EMMA M. HALEY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWES.—On Thursday, the 23d inst., GRANVILLE P., the eldest son of Granville P. and Euphemia A. Hawes, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 24 East 129th st., Sunday, April 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRWIN.—On April 24, at his residence, No. 215 West 15th st., after a tedious illness, ACHESON IRWIN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, April 24, 1874, LOTIE B. JOHNSON, daughter of R. B. and Mary L. Johnson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of R. B. Johnson, No. 328 Halsey st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OSBORN.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 24, in Brooklyn, MOSES B. OSBORN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, on Monday, April 27, 1 P. M., at Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church, Bushwick av., near DeKalb.

PROBYN.—On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., HANNAH JANE, daughter of the late Edward Probyn.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her mother, No. 42 West 52d st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

PAULMIER.—On Tuesday, April 21, in Jersey City, Mrs. SUSAN PAULMIER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Wayne st., Jersey City.

WHITE.—On Thursday, 23d inst., at No. 52 West 39th st., J. BURCHARD WHITE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. C. Yale, on Saturday at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

VALENTINE.—On 23d inst., at residence of her son, in this City, ISANNA C., widow of the late Charles Valentine, of Cambridge, Mass.

Funeral from her late residence in Newtonville, Mass.

WELCH.—On Thursday, April 23, IRVING, son of James H. and Phœbe M. Welch, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Cottage place, Saturday morning, April 25, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment by 10:45 A. M. train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES; being a review of out-of-the-way Summer resorts.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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THE INSTITUTES, ACADEMIES, AND SEMinaries on the Hudson, good, bad, and indifferent, described and contrasted, by EDWARD I. SEARS, LL. D.; reprinted from National Quarterly Review for March, 1874. Price, 50 cents. National Quarterly Review Office, New-York.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 24, 1874.

There has been a small but fair trade in Live Stock on both yesterday and to-day, and the flocks and herds to hand were almost all cleared off at noon. Beeves sold from 9¾c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 56 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows still slow from $29@$95 ⅌ head. Veals sold in moderate sized lots from 6¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., a few top lots sold from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; woolly Sheep sold from 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; shorn Sheep sold from 5c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Spring Lambs sold from $7@$10 ⅌ head. Live Hogs were nominal from 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. City Dressed firm at 7⅞c. ⅌ ℔., both yesterday and to-day.

SALES.

H. Meyers sold for S. W. Allerton & Co. 95 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Hazlewood & Co. 79 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. The firm of Morris, Waixel & Co. had 910 head of Horned Cattle on sale, which were disposed of as follows: W. J. Thompson sold 138 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; F. Samuels sold 90 Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 114 coarse Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; M. Goldschmidt sold 79 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; Toffey & Sons sold 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; D. Waixel sold 223 fair Illinois Steers at $11 62½ ⅌ cwt., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; M. Louterback sold 96 Illinois and Cherokee Steers, mixed, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 32 Cherokee Steers. S. Sylvester sold 109 coarse Colorado Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove J. N. Pidcock sold 31 cull Sheep, shorn Ohios, weight 2,250 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 70 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 7,300 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 213 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 17,310 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 187 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 17,390 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 142 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 13,200 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 162 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 15,250 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Jersey Lambs, at $8 ⅌ head; 10 Jersey Lambs at $8 50 ⅌ head; 15 woolly Jersey Ewes, weight 1,450 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 267 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 17,600 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 125 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 11,050 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale 5 cars of Sheep. P. Kase & Sons sold 156 woolly Kentucky Sheep, weight 90 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 53 Jersey Veals, average weight 112 ℔s. ⅌ head, at $8 ⅌ head; 51 Jersey Lambs, at $7 ⅌ head; 20 Jersey Lambs, at $10 per head.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Trade has fallen slightly since our last daily report. City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.; in fore quarters from 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; in hind quarters from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; in ribs from 13c.@16c. ⅌ ℔. City-dressed Mutton from 8c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. City-dressed Spring Lambs from $7@$11 ⅌ head. City-dressed Veal from 10c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,491 head of horned Cattle, 2,089 Sheep and Lambs, 3,504 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards—236 head of horned Cattle.

GROSSE ISLE STOCK YARDS,
MICHIGAN, Monday, April 20, 1874.

Arrivals at above yards for previous two weeks:

	No. of Head.		No. of Head.
Cattle, first week	1,283	Cattle, second week	2,732
Hogs, first week	3,499	Hogs, second week	3,493
Horses, first week	168	Horses, second week	80
Sheep, first week	614	Sheep, second week	325
Total	5,554	Total	6,630

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Cattle—The market opened dull, with a decline of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts were 567 cars, only 6 in excess of last week's receipts. The average quality was the same as last week. The highest price realized was 7½c. Working Oxen found ready sale at 5½c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. for five and six year old Workers. Milch Cows show an advance of $2@$3 each. The range is from $45 to $75. The market for Veals is unchanged; common and inferior, $2 50@$4 ⅌ head; 5c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. for fair to good, and 7c. for Extra. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were light; the market was from ¼c.@½c. higher on shorn and ½c. higher on unshorn. We quote unshorn Sheep at 6c.@7c. for common to fair, 7c.@8¼c. for fair to good, and 8c. for extra; shorn Sheep, 5c.@6c. for common to fair, 6c.@6¾c. for fair to good, and 7.30c. for extra. Hogs—The market is higher and rules strong; the sales sum up 500 head St. Louis, averaging 200 ℔s., at $6@$6 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s., which is an advance of 25c. over last week's rates. Store Pigs sell in small lots at 6½c.@7¼c., the latter price for extra and light weights.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 969 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,877 head, or 581 cars, against 505 cars for the same time last week; the fresh arrivals were all through consignments; all the stock in the yards unsold was shipped East in first hands; the news from the Eastern markets is bad, and shippers to those points anticipate heavy losses. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600 head, against 11,600 head in the same time last week; the yards are bare of stock, and the market closed firm at $5@$6 for Clipped, $6@$7 50 for Wooled Sheep; common stock neglected; good Sheep find ready sale at the above quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,300 head, against 21,100 head for the same time last week; the market was firm at $5 25@$5 75 for Yorkers, $6@$6 25 for heavy Hogs.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Receipts for the week ending last night: Cattle, 1,000; Hogs, 2,149. Shipments—Cattle, 800; Hogs, 2,370. Sales—Cattle, 270; Hogs, 1,830. Corn-fed Texas and Cherokee Beeves, $4 25@$4 50; Grassed Texas and Colorado Beeves, $2 75@$3 50; Native Beeves, $4@$5 25. Market dull and inactive.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 24—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 108⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 31¼; do., preferred, 52.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¼@31½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Erie Railway Shares, 30¾@31.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 31⅛. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 102,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export and 14,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 787,000 bales, including 440,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales, including 47,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, May and June, at 8 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 552,000 bales, including 256,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped June and July, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet: Wheat 12s. 9d.@12s. 10d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 13s.@13s. 3d. for Club do., and 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn 38s. 6d.@39s. ⅌ quarter.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Provisions—Lard 46s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 32s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 24—3:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum 9½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 37s. 9d.@38s. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 11¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 31s. ⅌ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16½c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,288 bales; gross receipts, 1,288 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,692 bales; to France, 587 bales; coastwise, 1,036 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 153,785 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,123 bales; gross receipts, 6,682 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,624 bales; to the Continent, 8,467 bales; to France, 4,087 bales; coastwise, 4,028 bales; sales, 16,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 303 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,700 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,993 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,935 bales; gross, 2,028 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,469 bales; to the Continent, 1,700 bales; to France, 1,838 bales; coastwise, 2,081 bales; sales, 2,400 bales.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton nominal; no transaction; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Middling, 17¼c. Net receipts, 676 bales; exports coastwise, 1,119 bales; stock, 45,232 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,624 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,086 bales; to the Continent, 2,200 bales; coastwise, 2,412 bales; sales, 5,900 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Cotton quiet and easier, with more disposition to sell; Low Middling, 16⅛c.@16¼c. Receipts, 256 bales; shipments, 1,012 bales; stock, 27,219 bales; sales, 1,675 bales. Weekly receipts, 1,813 bales; shipments, 5,693 bales.

MOBILE, April 24.—Cotton nominal; heavy rains interrupt business; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 244 bales; stock, 32,159 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,706 bales; gross receipts, 1,713 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 1,017 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 24, was of more than usual importance, and quite a large number of sales were effected, namely:

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of James E. Wheeler, Esq., Referee, five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, situate on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, commencing 275 feet east of Ninth avenue, as follows: The three houses nearest Ninth avenue sold for $27,750 each, to Edward Schell, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. The fourth house sold for $27,750 to S. R. Comstock, plaintiff, and the fifth house for $27,500 to the same purchaser.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold at public auction the premises known as No. 37 Cherry street, south side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, embracing a lot 17 by about 75, with a four-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house in rear, for $8,650, to S. P. Nelson. The same firm also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 212 Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street, for $15,150, to Peter Moller, owner of the first mortgage on the property. These same premises were sold on the 16th of December last for $17,350. Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, the property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, known as the "Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mills," comprising about three acres of land, with buildings thereon, for $150,000, to Chas. J. Canda.

S. Herman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, disposed of three five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, known as Nos. 520, 522, and 524 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue, as follows: No. 520, $14,000, purchaser Henry Behring; No. 522, $14,250, purchaser Charles Klix, and No. 524, $13,850, purchaser T. Blondel.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, James R. Adams, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 338 East Eleventh street, south side, between First and Second avenues, comprising a lot 25 by 94.10, with a five-story brick building in front and a small brick building in rear, for $5,000 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $12,700, making the total price realized $17,700. Purchaser, Michael Hahn, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day were postponed, viz.: Legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Sixtieth street, east of Lexington avenue, adjourned to May 1. Legal sale by James M. Miller of the premises No. 435 West Thirty-third street, adjourned to May 6, and legal sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on Stanton street, north-east corner of Willett street, adjourned to May 15. The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lot on East Fifty-sixth street, east of First avenue, was announced as settled, and the Brooklyn property billed for sale by James M. Miller was not offered.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, David McClure, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold three lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, located on Kent avenue, Brooklyn, east side, eighty feet south of Division avenue, for $6,000, to N. & H. O'Donnell.

Among the sales for the coming week we would call special attention to the auction in charge of Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, on Thursday, April 30, at the Exchange, at which 186 choice up-town lots, gores and water fronts, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, will be offered.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 25 by 87.6, Nos. 37 and 39 Ludlow street, and one house, with lot 21.10 by 100, No. 65 Hester street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the following building lots: Two lots each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh avenue, two lots each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 128 feet west of Seventh avenue, and two lots each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theron B. Strong, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 85, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.	
4 four-story brown-stone-front houses and lots, West 58th st., s. s., 275 feet e. of 9th av.; lots each 20x100.5; $27,500 each	$110,000
1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, West 58th st., s. s., 355 feet e. of 9th av., adjoining above, lot 20x100.5	27,500
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.	
1 four-story and basement brick house, (front,) 1 four-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 37 Cherry st., s. s., between Dover and Roosevelt sts., lot 17x about 75; front house 17x30, rear house 17x26	$8,650
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 212 Thompson st., e. s., 150 feet n. of Bleecker st.; lot 25x100	$15,150
By S. Herman.	
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 520 West 39th st., s. s., 300 feet w. of 10th av.; lot 25x98.9	$14,000
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 522 West 39th st., adjoining above; lot same size	14,250
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 524 West 39th st., adjoining above; lot same size	13,850
By D. M. Seaman.	
1 five-story brick house, (front,) 1 brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 338 East 11th st., s. s., between 1st and 2d avs.; lot 25x94.10	$17,700
YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.	
3 acres of land, with buildings known as the "Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mills"	$150,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 23.

Walnut st., s. s., lot No. 141, map Mount Eden, 50x100	$500
6th st., n. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 12.6x91	14,000
7th st., s. s., 252.1 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.8x90.10	15,000
11th st., n. s., 114 ft. e. of 6th av., 0.4x103.3	250
36th st., n. s., 512.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.5x98.9	13,000
50th st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 6th av., 15x100.4	13,240
51st st., n. s., 108.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.9x85	14,000
52d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4	95,000
53d st., n. s., 129 ft. e. of 9th av., 30.3x51.10	14,000
61st st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	17,600
65th st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x80	19,000
87th st., s. s., 102.2 ft. e. of 5th av., 127.6x100.8	96,000
124th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11	16,000
Concord av., s. w. corner Cedar st., 100x175, to Jackson av., Morrisania	3,510
Tinton av., s. w. corner Cedar st., 100x95, Morrisania	2,400
Tinton av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Cedar st., 79x270 x76.8x270; runs to Concord av., Morrisania	4,050
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, No. 190, 5 years, 3 years, per year $4,000; 2 years, per year	4,200
West Broadway, Nos. 67 and 69, n. e. corner Worth st., store, &c., 5 years, 3 year, per year, 2,500; 2 years, per year	3,000
12th st., n. s., 256.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 18.9x103. 21 years, per year	3,000
4th av., No. 434, 3 years, per year	1,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
Real Estate Broker and Agent for Estates,
(Formerly of No. 150 Broadway,)

having removed to and become settled in his new office, No. 4 Park place, is prepared to receive and execute orders for the purchase, sale, or RENTING OF REAL ESTATE. Charge and management of estates, renting and collecting, a specialty.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 42 East 49th st.; splendidly situated, being opposite Columbia College Green in front and overlooking gardens of Madison av. houses to 48th st. in the rear, giving the house fine ventilation and making it very desirable to parties spending the Summer in town. For price and particulars apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

NO. 144 WEST 22D ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable three-story brick house, 20.10x45 feet, with brick two-story extension, in perfect order; now occupied by the owner; possession can be had May 1 if desired; price very low and terms easy.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

PARK AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—VERY desirable, substantially built and extra finished, double mansion, 37½x75, and extension; lot about 50x105, with ample room for private stable in rear. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A FIRST-class brown-stone house, built by Donnelly, at a bargain if sold before the 1st of May. For particulars and permits, apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NOS. 1 AND 19 EAST 53D ST., ADJOINING 5th av. and opposite Presbyterian Memorial Church—Magnificent new full-sized dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE — (TWENTY-FOURTH Ward,) desirable residence for sale; house thirteen rooms; land, one acre; barn, &c.; neighborhood excellent. Will be sold very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-CLASS four-story houses for sale, on West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; come and see; $20,000 each. See bill on premises.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x60; lot 95 feet; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 159 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY medium-size house on 56th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; in splendid order and ready for immediate occupancy. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 337 6th av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND MANSARD-roof residence, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 41.8x100; cheap, and terms easy. A. P. MAN, No. 59 Pine st.

NO. 24 EAST 127TH ST., HARLEM.—THREE-story brown-stone house; in perfect order; every improvement; choice location; a bargain. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN EAST 21st st., of peculiar construction, with or without furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 126 West 53d st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY FINE AND EXTRA wide house in 22d st. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, No. 12 Woodbine st., near Broadway, Brooklyn; two car routes near the house; twenty-five minutes from the ferry; house 27x52 feet, three stories and basement, all improvements; furniture complete and elegant; garden consists of four lots; stable, pigeon and poultry houses; privilege to use the whole block (near three acres) on which the house is situated; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS—BROOKLYN WATER-FRONT for sale, twenty-eight (28) lots, bounded by West st., Oak st. and East River, opposite 14th st., New-York, near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries to New-York; best water in New-York Harbor; 30 to 50 feet; wharves and grounds in best condition; formerly occupied as ship-yard. Apply on premises, or to E. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Calyer st.

UNINCUMBERED LOTS ON THE GRADE NEAR Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be exchanged for well located, productive property in this City or Brooklyn, or an improved place of 50 to 100 acres on east side Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie. Address R. J., Box No. 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The Assignees of The Gardner Manufacturing Company, offer at private sale all the real estate situated at Glen Gardner, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, consisting of about two acres of land, with the following described property erected thereon, viz:

One frame factory building, 200x40 feet, three stories, attic, and basement, thoroughly fitted up with steam pipes and gas-fixtures on each floor.

One frame factory building, 130x50 feet, three stories and basement, including an engine of sixty-five-horse power and two first-class boilers, all in good condition.

And one frame factory building, two stories and basement, with an engine of about twenty-five-horse power and two boilers, said building being about fifty feet square.

A gas works is also on the premises, used for making gas for the use of the factories and for supplying private houses in the village with gas.

Included on the premises is a good barn and all other out-buildings necessary for the convenience of a first-class manufactory.

All the above-described property will be sold at a sacrifice, and at a great bargain to the purchaser.

The village of Glen Gardner contains about 1,500 inhabitants, with every facility for conducting a large manufacturing business.

The buildings are well supplied with water on every floor.

For further particulars apply to
ISAAC I. COLE, Assignee,
No. 199 Centre st., New-York, or to
JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 110 Bowery, second floor.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for good income-paying property in the City of New-York, (first-class store or warehouse property preferred.)—The elegant country-seat of F. Cottinet, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, located midway between Dobbs' Ferry, and Irvington Depot, and about two miles from either. The dwelling is very commodious, and contains every modern convenience and improvement, built after plans and superintendence of the French architect, Mr. Lienau; material, Caen light-drab stone, imported from France. The parlor floor is most conveniently divided, and has large drawing-room, boudoir, library, dining-room, billiard-room, picture-gallery, and unusually fine conservatory, large butler's pantry, and inclosed piazza connecting conservatory with most of the entire floor; second and third story bedrooms equally convenient and numerous. Water supplied to the entire house from high level, supplying, also, the out-buildings, (stable, coach-house, greenhouse, grape-house, lawn, ravines, and fountains.) The lawn is, probably, unsurpassed anywhere; roads macadamized, inclosed and overshadowed by trees of great variety, fully grown. Mansion fronts on the Hudson, and grounds (about thirty-five acres) have lengthy water-front and riparian rights. For price, terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House 42x60, parlor 16x28, dining-room 14x25, reception-room 14x17, library 16x13, billiard-room 15.6x30; nine bedrooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds, 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box stalls;) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, (new and of the best description,) horses, carriages, and cows will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At New-Hamburg, with a frontage on the Hudson River, (2¼ hours from City by express,) a wide and substantial brick mansion with parlor, dining-room, library, music-room, billiard-room, and hall twelve feet wide; all on the first floor; all modern conveniences; sub-cellar below kitchen story; house and grounds dry and absolutely healthful; hot and cold graperies, stables, farmers' and gardeners' houses, &c.; beautiful and extended river view, fine avenue, old trees, large garden with fruits; in all, some forty-five acres, beautifully disposed naturally, and many years under cultivation; location and surroundings unusually desirable; as a residence for a gentleman's family, it is in all respects without objectionable features, and possesses rare beauties and advantages. Apply to L. SATERLEE, Executor, No. 171 Broadway, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage, and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality, and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair, and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-fourth acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE NEW BRICK French-roof residence, containing all the modern improvements, in the pleasant village of Saugerties; first-class neighborhood; size 30x40; contains sixteen square rooms, beside pantries, wardrobes, &c.; easy of access to cars or steam-boat. To a good family extra inducements offered; within three minutes' walk of steam-boat landing. Address GEO. K. SNYDER, Saugerties N. Y., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ROSEVILLE, A SUBURB OF NEWARK, N. J.—A house with twelve rooms, range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, gas, steam-heater, &c.; location on high ground, 180 feet above tide-water; forty-five trains daily; lot 85 by 200 feet, on three streets; small carriage-house, with rear entrance; grape vines, shrubbery, &c. Address T. S. B., Box No. 3,134 New-York Post Office.

A FINE PROPERTY AT ROCKLAND LAKE FOR SALE.—Mansion, three tenant-houses rented; about thirty acres of land; apple and pear orchard; grape vineyard; plenty small fruits; fine view of river, lake, and country; a very healthy place; will exchange for Brooklyn property. Owners, PAYSON & PAUL, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN NEW-Haven, Conn., fifteen minutes' ride from the depot; large grounds, fine fruit, grapes, &c.; house nearly new, well built; style gothic; good barn and hennery; neighborhood first class; near horse cars. For full description, terms, and photographs, address Post Office Box No. 654, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Stamford, Conn., or exchange for house in Brooklyn; sixteen acres land in the highest state of cultivation; house frescoed; gas, water, with all modern improvements; out-buildings, grounds and garden complete; fine shade and fruit trees in abundance. Inquire of WM. A. KEELER, No. 59 Pearl st., New-York.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement dwelling No. 21 New st., near Broad st., containing twelve rooms, with all the modern conveniences; within three minutes' walk of Centre Street Depot; possession immediately. Apply to MARCUS L. WARD, Jr., Room 4 Post Office Building, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY place, situated on the high ground fronting the water, near Fort Hamilton; commodious house, twelve rooms; stable, coach-house, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to C. R. HICKOX, No. 36 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF J. VAN WAGENER, Esq.,
TRUSTEE,
NO. 675 5TH AV.,

Adjoining north-east corner of 53d st., and opposite St. Thomas' Church.

Four-story high-stoop well-proportioned first-class brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, lot 100 feet. This extra valuable property is situate in one of the most select, elegant neighborhoods in the City, and the avenue and streets adjoining are now elegantly improved with superb structures. The lot is in fee simple, and the dwelling and appurtenances all strictly first class. Possession May 1. Terms easy. For permits and particulars apply to J. VAN WAGENEN, Trustee, No. 70 Gold st., or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

ALSO,
NO. 49 WEST 52D ST.,

North side, near 5th av., in fee simple, elegantly planned, thoroughly built, (by Donnelly,) modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x63, lot 100.5, containing all the newest finish and conveniences; in thorough order throughout. This elegant residence is situate in one of the very best cross streets, convenient to Central Park, surrounded, as it is, by improvements of the highest order. Possession in May. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.
REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF
186
LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS
AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 63.9x104.10 feet.

The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott.

HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.
JAS. McQUADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES McQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 39TH ST., WEST 13TH AND 14TH STS., WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, ROSE AND 49TH STS., AND BOULEVARD.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Viz.:

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 WEST 39TH ST.
EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE,
FRANCIS LELAND, Esq., Executor,

The full-size, first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 38 West 39th st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. House is in first-rate order, with modern improvements; lot 25 by 98.9.

Also, Pew No. 31 in St. Thomas Church.

WEST 13TH AND 14TH STS.

By order of the executrix of M. A. HOPPOCK, deceased, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot No. 34 West 14th st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed and in good order; Spingler lease twenty-one years from March 1, 1874; ground rent, $1,000, taxes and assessments, with covenants for one renewal. Lot 25x103.3.

Also, the four-story brick house (with stable) and lot No. 33 West 13th st., north side, immediately in the rear of the Fourteenth street property; lot 25 by 103.3.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.

By order of WM. BARTON, Esq., Executor of Timothy Whittemore, deceased,

The three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 14 West Washington place, north side, between 6th av. and Macdougal st., being the residence of the late Timothy Whittemore. The house has recently been put in perfect order. Lot 22x97 feet.

ROSE ST.

The two-story frame building and lot No. 30 Rose st., west side, between Duane and Frankfort sts. Lot 25x100 feet.

BOULEVARD.

Two lots east side of Boulevard, commencing on the north-east corner of 151st st., each 25x100 feet.

WEST 49TH ST.

Four lots, north side, between 10th and 11th avs., each 25x100.5.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park row, New-York.
TUESDAY, APRIL 28,
at 12 o'clock, at
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SUPREME COURT SALE,
under the direction of
ALFRED ROE, Esq., Special Guardian,
thirty-four choice and elegant
BROOKLYN LOTS ON
WASHINGTON AVENUE BOULEVARD, BALTIC, DOUGLASS, AND DEGRAW STS.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—North-east corner Degraw st., six very choice lots.

DOUGLASS STREET—On same block, two lots and houses.

DOUGLASS STREET—Adjoining the above, one lot.

DOUGLASS STREET—Opposite the above, seven lots.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—North-east corner Douglas st., eleven very choice lots.

WASHINGTON AV.—S. E. corner Baltic st., two fine lots.

BALTIC STREET—South side, on same block, four lots.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—On same block, one splendid lot.

Lots will be offered singly or in plots to suit.

Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE and others, defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, Benjamin C. Thayer, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York on the southerly side of Fourth street, between Wooster and Thompson streets, known and distinguished on a certain map of land belonging to John Ireland, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated Oct. 24, 1818, by lot No. (2) two, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south-westerly side of Fourth street at a distance of one hundred feet north-westerly from Wooster street, running thence south-westerly along lot No. (1) one on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street one hundred feet; thence north-westerly, along lot No. sixty-seven on said map, and parallel with said Fourth street twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly along lot No. 3 (three) on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street, one hundred feet to said Fourth street, and thence south-easterly along said Fourth street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1874.
B. C. THAYER, Referee.
JAMES K. HILL, plaintiff's attorney.
ap4-law6wS

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT three-story French houses, filled in with brick; houses have all the modern improvements; heaters, ranges, bath, marble basins through the house, marble mantels, gas, connection with the sewer, &c.; houses are as complete as any house on 5th av.; situate a few hundred feet from car routes and twenty-five minutes from the ferry; let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Woodbine st., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

A MODEL DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—Possession May 1.—The superior three-story brick house No. 122 West 11th st.; all the modern improvements in full; for a private family only. For permits apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 103 Water st., from 12 M. to 4 P. M., or to J. DENHAM & CO., House Agents, No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE SEA-shore and back of the ocean to rent for the Summer. A very desirable place, beautifully shaded, and within five minutes' drive of the President's, to rent; fully furnished and in the best order. Catalogues of houses to let given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET IN COUNTRY, FOR THE SUMMER OR Summer and Fall, a country residence, fully furnished, situated on Mills Island, Pelham, Westchester County, immediately on and surrounded by water, connecting with main land by short carriage way. Very convenient to railway depots, Post Office, church, and school. Boats and fresh cows. Perfectly healthy. Apply to W. S. EMMET, No. 25 Nassau st.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK.—TO Rent (immediate possession)—Handsome French-roof residence, unfurnished; ten rooms; modern conveniences; one and a half acres; lawn; garden; stable; excellent neighborhood; near new depot. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., or Orange, opposite principal depot, Orange specialty.

TO RENT OR LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence of Gouverneur Morris, containing thirty acres of ground, large house, fine water views, quantities of fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c.; easy access to the City; good society; low rent.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A LARGE, FINE frame house, beautifully situated on high ground, near water; abundance of room for garden and lawn; gas, water, and other conveniences; only twenty minutes from City. Apply to S. K. LANE, No. 90 Broad st.

TO LET—GOTHIC COTTAGE, ONE AND A HALF acres ground; stable and carriage-house, on Broadway, at King's Bridge, within three minutes' walk of depot; rent $750. Apply to
T. E. COOPER, No. 489 3d av.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, GAS, &c.; five minutes from railroad depot; good view of the river. Apply to E. ROSS, Nyack, or at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

OYSTER BAY.—TO RENT—A HOUSE, STABLE, garden, six acres of land, horses and carriages, at Oyster Bay; ice-house filled. Apply to F. G. FOSTER, No. 12 East 15th st.

TARRYTOWN.—FINE COTTAGE AND GROUNDS to let on river bank; thirteen acres, garden, orchard, stable, poultry, cows; gardener, good groom, &c.; all complete. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 34 West 47th st. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 58 West 21st st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern conveniences, $400; one, $300. No. 73 Yates av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 305 EAST 18TH ST.; THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion, with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable and carriage house, green-house and grapery, large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Three story, &c., house, No. 32 Bond st.
Three story, &c., house, No. 52 Bleecker st.
Three story, &c., house, No. 45 11th st.
Three story, &c., house, No. 131 East 13th st.
Three story, &c., house, No. 147 East 27th st.
Four story small house, No. 161 East 27th st.
Flats in house No. 165 East 27th st.; cottage house No. 101 Lexington av.; two story, &c., house, No. 48 6th av.; flats in house corner 3d av. and 50th st.; store in house corner 3d av. and 50th st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PELHAM ON THE SOUND, NEAR PELHAM Bridge.—To rent or lease, furnished house, twelve rooms, laundry, carriage, ice house; high ground; perfectly healthy; fruit and shade trees; fishing and bathing; five minutes' walk of depot on Harlem River branch of New-Haven Road; fifty minutes by rail and boat; sixteen trains daily; stages for each train.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW,
No. 3 Pine st.
C. D. BURRELL,
No. 63 William st.

TO LET AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE STONE cottage No. 204 Belleville av., with about four acres of land, stable, sheds, &c. On the premises is a large and varied assortment of fruit-trees, vines, &c.; two lines of horse cars pass the door, and within three minutes' walk of New-York and Paterson Depot; the house contains thirteen rooms, with all modern improvements; possession immediately; to a satisfactory tenant rent will be very moderate. Apply to MARCUS L. WARD, Jr., Room No. 4 Post Office Building, Newark, N. J., or JOS. M. WARD, No. 35 Water st., New-York.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—TO LET, FURNISHED, until Oct. 1, or for sale very low, a desirable and well-located residence in the above beautiful village; easy of access to New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, with cheap commutation, and first-class accommodations; fruit on the place, and garden planted. This is a rare opportunity for any party who desires to reside in the country during the Summer, or who wishes to invest in property only one and a half mile from the new City boundary; terms easy to a purchaser. Inquire at No. 163 Bowery.

TO LET AT PORTCHESTER—FIVE MINUTES from the depot, a large mansion-house, with all the modern improvements and seven acres of land, with carriage-house, stables, &c., &c.; flowers, fruit and shade trees in abundance; fine garden; beautiful Summer residence; view of Sound for more than twenty miles; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot; will be rented very low to a careful tenant. For permits and terms apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, twelve miles from 42d st., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; very roomy and comfortable house, modern improvements; eleven and a half acres land in lawn and woodland; salt water at foot of lawn, boating and fishing; over 100 fruit-trees; stables, coach house, ice-house, dairy, &c.; furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate rent to a responsible tenant. Apply to OLIVER BRYAN, No. 115 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT WESTPORT, CONN., THE BANKS' place, on Myrtle av., one of the most desirable residences in the village; house in good condition; twelve rooms, large barn, hennery, &c.; three acres of orchard, garden, and lawn, latter shaded by large elms; rent low. Address W. C. HULL, No. 1,089 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET, FURnished, at Englewood, N. J.; twelve rooms; fine lawn; large garden; shade and fruit trees; fine views; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; five minutes from depot; omnibus to steam-boat, and cars pass the door. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 109 Front st., New-York.

FINE SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE.—To lease or for sale, the mansion at Pillot Park, Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York; beautiful grounds, abundance of water, fruit, and garden truck; a splendid place for a gentleman's residence or family hotel; large stable, graperies, and greenhouses. For particulars apply to B. H. HUTTON, No. 144 Duane st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 38x70, WITH twelve lots of ground inclosed, two good strawberry beds, say twenty pear trees, many grapevines, two lots covered with flowers, and the house partially furnished, all for $1,000. Apply to LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine st.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for the Summer months, house, fourteen rooms; barn, garden, plenty of fruit and shade; five minutes' walk to depot. Inquire of GEO. ROCKWELL, No. 115 Warren st., New-York City, or F. H. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY AND attic English-basement house, No. 259 West 23d st., with rear staircase and all the modern improvements; to be painted and put in complete repair. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, THREE FIRST-class three-story and basement houses, ten rooms; twenty minutes from ferries by horse cars; location very desirable; rent $400. Apply to WM. HARNEY & SON, corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City, or on the premises, No. 1 Belmont place, Belmont av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished or unfurnished, a house beautifully located on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J., and close to the railroad depot; every convenience for Summer enjoyment; terms moderate. Inquire of Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 213 5th st., City.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years; four-story house, 25x60, with extension. RENT REDUCED. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A cottage house on South Main st., opposite Military common; lot 44x150; rent, $500 per year. Address C. N. ENSLIN, Box No. 143, Post Office, Orange, N. J.; or call at No. 163 Main st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, AT A LOW PRICE, A cottage house, containing ten rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, &c.; situated on the water front, near the Latourette House, Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to the owner, HENRY PARET, No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

$1,300.—TARRYTOWN.—SPLENDID brick house, eighteen rooms, fine grounds. Also, mansion with eleven acres at Washington Heights; rent, $1,600. SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, corner 16th st.

TO LET—A SMALL TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 92 Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn, containing eight rooms, water, gas, bath-room, and dumb-waiter; rent $500. A prompt tenant wanted.
J. H. MILLER, No. 221 Pearl st., New-York.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY OF adults will rent from May 1, either the second or third floor of their house to a small family, at a rental of $28 or $25 per month. Apply at the house, No. 229 East 84th st.

A GENTLEMAN WILL RENT HIS TOWN house, furnished, from the 18th May to 1st November, to a small private family on liberal terms. Address or call at No. 34 East 23d st., between 12 and 2.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED RESIdence; every department complete; bathroom, laundry, furnace, gas; extensive, attractive grounds; stable, coach-house; location excellent, near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of Edward C. Donnelly, Esq., at Manhattanville, 133d st. and 10th av. Mansion, grounds, and out-buildings. One of the handsomest places on New-York Island. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop dwelling, No. 471 Tompkins av., near Fulton st., Brooklyn; all improvements; rent $800. Apply to owner, No. 42 South Oxford st., or No. 92 Monroe st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LINWOOD HOUSE AT COYTESville, on the Palisades, New-Jersey, for the season. Apply to JONES & FARRELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 152 6th av., New-York, or inquire FITZGERALD, Fort Lee, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 390 CLINTON st., Brooklyn; new brown-stone dwelling, 25x50x100; four stories; every convenience and elegantly finished. Apply to J. E. GRANNISS, No. 46 Cliff st., New-York.

TO LET, NEWARK, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE—Frame dwelling-house, fourteen rooms, modern improvements, fine, large garden, furnished complete. Apply to KING & BOND, 791 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FLAT; TEN ROOMS; all improvements; five minutes of Park; $800; also, three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house; $1,600 a year. Apply at No. 1,087 3d av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building No. 18 Wooster st.; suitable for a boarding-house or business purposes; rent low to a good tenant. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., a two-story house, nine rooms; water in kitchen; heater, marble mantels, &c. Inquire of
E. G. KIDDER.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone twenty-five-feet-wide house, No. 130 West 42d st.; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE-FRONT house to let, No. 406 West 23d st., all modern improvements; also, No. 52 West 24th st. Apply to J. M. GANO, No. 40 West 24th st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR THE season, a real pleasant home, with everything necessary for a family; cows, horses, carriages, and driver, if wanted. J. SMITH DODGE, 15 West 20th st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, FLAT, CONtaining eight rooms, opposite Reservoir Park; all improvements; rent reasonable. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FURNISHED.—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 45th st., near 5th av., completely and elegantly furnished and in perfect order; rent, $300 per month. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

TO LET AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—FORTY minutes from Chambers st., a fine house, one acre of garden, good fruit, &c.; rent moderate.
WM. T. DAY, No. 199 Wooster st.

TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and subcellar house, No. 225 Washington av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn; twelve rooms and modern improvements. Inquire next door, No. 227.

RESIDENCE AT CATSKILL, FURNISHED, for rent during the Summer to desirable party; ten rooms; best location; with or without stabling. Address X. X., Catskill.

HASTINGS.—FINE COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET or lease; twelve rooms; rural grounds; one mile from railroad depot; with or without land. Address or apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—COTTAGES, COUNTRY seats, and farms to rent and for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway, or J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, the four-story high-stoop house, 17x65 feet; positively lowest rent, $275 per month; to private family only. Call on premises No. 25 East 48th st.

FLATS TO LET—IN HOUSES NOS. 564 AND 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET,
Heated by steam, with elevators, &c.,
at No. 24 Park place
and
No. 19 Barclay st.,
SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS,
No. 7 Warren st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED

of buildings on corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and, if required,

STEAM POWER FURNISHED.

They are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

STORES TO LEASE.—THREE STORES AND basements, with or without the floor above, size 25x75, in a new iron-front four-story block, with plate-glass show windows, in Grand st., near 5th, Brooklyn, E. D.; location unsurpassed for dry goods, carpets, furniture, clothing, or boots and shoes; rent low. The upper floors can be rented separately for warerooms or light manufacturing. Inquire of
S. TUTTLE & SON, No. 40 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

A GOOD CORNER STORE FOR RENT—Corner Lee av. and Hayward sts., Brooklyn, with or without cellar and third floor; immediate possession. Also No. 193 Lee av.; rent low; Lee avenue cars pass the house. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

STORES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR TAILOR, dressmaker, restaurant, or bootmaker, No. 22 East 13th st., between 5th av. and University place; just altered, now being painted and papered. Immediate possession. Apply to
T. J. GIBBONS, No. 113 Bleecker st.

TO LET—BASEMENT OF NO. 3 NASSAU ST., BY itself, or in connection with portions of No. 16 Wall st., suitable for any firm requiring a large amount of floor accommodation. Also, offices in Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Wall st. and Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE FRONT OFFICES on the second floor of No. 149 Broadway. Also, other offices, in the same building, and in No. 8 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE, SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 30 EAST 18TH ST., ONE DOOR east of Broadway, a four-story house, desirably located for business purposes. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

GROCERY, PRODUCE, OR OTHER trade.—To Let—The fine store, with splendid cellar, in new building, No. 68 Warren st., near College place; excellent business location. GEORGE W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMprising fourteen lots of ground foot of 21st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 160 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD floor, 30x100, in Kent av., foot of Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D.; rent low. Inquire of S. TUTTLE & SON, on the premises.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—8TH AV., north-west corner 50th st., to let; one of the best business corners on the avenue; 24 by 80. Apply immediately on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO.,
No. 12 John st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY STORE, No. 146 Front st. Apply to
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front st.

STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT LOFTS, NO. 12 Barclay st.—Lofts, offices, and subcellar in Vesey st., on Broadway block. Apply to
J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam-power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PLACE IN THE COUNtry near the City, by a gentleman with a small family, rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address Mr. SCHENCK, No. 33 Madison av.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, at least twenty feet wide, in a first-class location, for which a rent of about $2,750 will be paid. Address H. R. C., Box No. 104 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF OUR OWN and other makers, comprising grands, squares, and uprights, in thorough order. For sale by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A.—INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH.—ON INSTALments or to rent, first-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave rosewood agraffe piano-fortes, fully warranted; magnificent (upright) piano-forte—sacrifice.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.
5th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.
The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau; side entrance.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL LOT OF good second-hand school furniture. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 143 Times Office, giving description.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. WORKING MEN'S HOMES.

Stories and Sketches. By EDWARD E. HALE. With a Letter to Mr. Hale from Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY. 1 vol., 16 mo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

CONTENTS: Co-operative Homes—The Quincy Association—the Village in Dedham—Cheap Trains in Massachusetts—Homes for Boston Laborers—Boston Co-operative Society—How They Lived at Naguadavick—How They Live in Vineland—How They Live in Boston, and How They Die There.

A book of peculiar value and interest to Working men, and to those who duly appreciate the significance of the Home question, to them and their families. Its practical character and comprehensive views give it great importance. Hon. Josiah Quincy's letter merits special attention, since it shows how to combine judicious investment of capital with practical philanthropy.

II. GOOD LUCK.

By E. WERNER. Translated from the German by FRANCES A. SHAW. Vol. 39 in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

A story of life in the great German mining districts, giving excellent sketches of character, and describing scenes of dramatic interest with graphic power. "A remarkably entertaining novel," says Mrs. Moulton in the New-York Tribune.

III. LIFE UNDER GLASS.

Containing suggestions toward the formation of Artificial Climates. By GEORGE A. SHOVE. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.

An ingenious and not chimerical plan for bringing the tropics into our northern latitude in Winter, and Arctic coolness in Summer, for the comfort and cure of invalids, especially consumptives.

IV. BAEDEKER'S EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOKS.

By special arrangements, an American edition of these celebrated Guide Books, which are unequaled in the fullness and accuracy of their information, and are famous for the excellence and beauty of their maps. This edition includes the following books:

Belgium and Holland	$1 75
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Travelers' Manual of Conversation, in English, German, French, and Italian	1 25

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Persons intending to visit Europe will see the great advantage of procuring Baedeker's Guide Books to aid in forming their programmes more intelligently.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

THE ADVANCE ORDERS for Auerbach's new Novel, "Waldfried," having exhausted the first edition, and necessitated the printing of a larger second edition, the publication is unavoidably postponed until next week. Price $2.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

"PAPA'S OWN GIRL."
BY MARIE HOWLAND.

One of the keenest reviewers in this country says: "This great American novel is grander than anything George Eliot ever wrote." What higher praise could it have? Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT, No. 27 Clinton place,
New-York.
LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.
For sale by all booksellers. Price, $1 75.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1874.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, AND ACcording to law, delinquent shares in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be sold at auction at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange place, on Wednesday, May 13, 1874, at 2 o'clock, excepting such as may be previously relieved by payment of the final installment of capital, namely, $4 50 per share, with interest from July 25, 1872, and costs.

The delinquent shares are represented as follows, and they include all shares which stand in the names of the parties described, viz.:

	Shares.		Shares.
Bunge, Burlage & Co., in trust	275	Henry S. Howe	50
W. H. Black	155	Allan Hay	50
Benner & Brown	150	Ralph King	50
Guy R. Brown	300	R. Lienhardt	100
George Bliss	700	C. G. Landon	225
Philo Brown	475	S. S. Martin	16
Christ, Jay & Co.	805	A. Nottebohm	200
Joseph K. Cheesmon	100	Joshua H. Putnam	50
Joseph Carr	50	Edward L. Parsons	100
A. A. Drake	100	James L. Pynchon	25
Henry R. Evans	100	L. L. Smith	25
W. H. Field	25	John Simpkins	275
A. L. Gleason	8	George B. Tobey	50
J. P. Gordon	17	G. C. Vose	50
		William Varnum	100

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—PURsuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of 3-4 and 6-4 cassimeres, beavers, Moscows, doeskins, coatings, mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
Dated New-York, March 30, 1874.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, April 16, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, silver-ware, &c., belonging to the estate of Antoine Verren, deceased, on MONDAY, April 27, 1874, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 28 West 22d st., consisting of rosewood piano and stool, rosewood parlor suits, black walnut and enameled bedroom suits, pier and mantel mirrors, buffett drawing-room chairs, extension table, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, hat-stands, marble-top tables, refrigerators, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, silverware, cutlery, glassware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.
By order of
THOMAS VERREN,
JAMES M. LEWIS,
Administrators.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FELT, bankrupt.—In obedience to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated April 11, 1874, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., at the late store of said bankrupt, No. 47 Liberty st., New-York City, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, the stock and fixtures contained in said store and belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of stationery, blank-books, &c., &c., shelving, counters, desk, iron safe, show-cases, &c.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1874.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, April 28, at the auction sales-room of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, Nos. 7 and 9 Green st., by order of Jas. F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, all the stock of clothing, piece goods, and trimmings belonging to the estate of Geo. A. Hunter & Co., bankrupts. WILLIAM H. VAN VORST, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MACHINERY.—SELLING OUT TO CLOSE UP business, engines, boilers, pumps, pullies, and hangers, four to five cents per pound, and other machinery in proportion. Renewal of auction April 28, 10 A. M., at Davis' machinery yard, Nos. 120 to 124 Hudson st., Jersey City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 25, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina oranges and lemons, cargo La Ciguena; can be seen at Pier No. 6 East River.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
have Removed their New-York office from No. 73 Cedar street to the Union Building, No. 52 William, corner of Pine street.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE.—MRS. BINNS WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE her customers at the new millinery opening, No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., next week. Please call without further notice. Cut this out. [illegible] MRS. BINNS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Holman Hunt's famous picture of "The Shadow of Death" has been inspected in London by no fewer than 80,000 persons.

One million two hundred and ninety thousand watches, occupying 12,000 workmen, are said to be annually produced in the Bernese Jura.

The Dublin Amnesty Association have had repeated meetings, but find it impossible to evoke any fresh excitement in favor of the Fenian prisoners.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, has opened a provisional credit of 100,000 gulden toward the completion of Wagner's theatrical enterprise at Bayreuth. According to the latest accounts from Germany, Wagner expects to open the theatre on May 1, 1875.

It is in contemplation by the British military authorities to construct at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a gun weighing eighty-one tons. There is a probability that the great coil of this monster cannon may be welded in the presence of the Czar of Russia.

The London correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* writes: "'Town' is laughing very heartily over Dean Stanley's text when he preached on Friday to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. It was: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

The *Swiss Times* says the price of wine has recently been much reduced in many parts of Switzerland. The favorable prospects for the forthcoming vintage in France has been in great part the cause. The reduction in the latter country is now telling in the neighboring ones.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has stepped over the heads of 165 seniors to the rank of Major General. The same gazette that announces Sir Garnet Wolseley's promotion, also gives notification of that of Col. Maclagan, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Major Gen. Maclagan has superseded 235 seniors.

Bismarckism has suddenly reasserted itself in Elsass, in the suspension of the Strasburg Municipal Council. Its functions are summarily transferred to the Police Director of the town. This change of policy is attributed to a supposed backsliding of the council from the conciliatory principles which it formerly professed.

The Irish members of the House of Commons are reported to have a new grievance. Some of the Home Rulers want to be presented at court, and it seems that people in high quarters object to their appearance there. It certainly seems odd that pronounced Home Rulers should seek to enter within court precincts at all.

The London *Builder* says: "We have built in England and Wales, in the way of dwelling-houses alone, upward of £1,000,000,000 sterling worth of property, roughly speaking, since the year 1801; and within the ten years only, between 1861 and 1871, we have built dwelling-houses to the value of more than £220,000,000 sterling."

Dr. Kenealy, counsel for Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, has been formally expelled from the mess of the Oxford Circuit to which he belongs. The benchers of Gray's Inn have also resolved upon instituting an inquiry into allegations of misconduct on his part during the trial, which investigation is appointed to take place on the 16th of May.

Glasgow is making active preparations for the reception of the Social Science Congress, which is to meet there in the Autumn. Principal Caird, in the name of the university, has offered the use of the class-rooms to the association. Lord Moncrieff has agreed to preside over the Department of Jurisprudence, and Dr. Lyon Playfair over the Health Department. It is probable the meeting will be about the end of September.

According to information received by the Russian *Golos*, the Khédive of Egypt has found his latest acquisitions upon the Upper Nile so greatly to his taste that he seriously contemplates the conquest of Abyssinia and Ethiopia, in order afterward to proclaim himself Sultan of Egypt. The Viceroy is said to be encouraged in these plans by one of his Generals, who is of Christian and European origin, and was formerly in the Turkish service.

A curious funeral took place in London on a recent Sunday, the occasion being the burial of the French Communist, Adolphe Birdeau. About 200 Frenchmen, more or less "seedy" in appearance, marched to Finchley Cemetery bearing red flags of "Liberty," and when arrived at the place of interment had what is known as a civil funeral, with "orations" of the most extraordinary description. The display is described as having been more ludicrous than solemn.

From latest official returns it appears that there are now twenty-seven vessels-of-war being built for the British Navy. The largest of these are the Inflexible, of 11,165 tons, and the Fury, of 10,950 tons. Both are turret ships of 8,000 horse-power, and are to be armed with only four guns of the largest size. Next to these are the Superb, of 9,400 tons, 6,000 horse-power and twelve guns, and the Temeraire, of 8,415 tons, 7,000 horse-power and eight guns. The others range from gun-boats, of which there are seven, to several of about 4,000 tons. Many of these vessels are nearly ready for launching.

The discussion of the cremation question in England has led to another proposition for disposal of the dead. A writer in one of the Manchester papers suggests "aquation," as he calls it, or the burying of the dead far out at sea. He concludes thus: "There is no violence here. The idea is maritime, and we are a maritime people. The cost would be little, the mode reverent, the effect sanitary, the condition natural, Scripture would be satisfied, and the philosophers contented. Of course, I say not a word about the fishmongers and their customers, although some might grumble about eating less shell fish than usual. This would be no loss, except to the medical profession."

For nearly three years an extensive system of sewage irrigation has been in operation at Merthyr Tydvil, and the Medical Officer of Health for that district justly considers that he has a right to be heard on the question as to the alleged injurious effects of vegetable food grown on land to which the sewage process is applied. Eminent authorities have succeeded in raising quite a panic on this subject; but it is now shown that in this town infant mortality has decreased, while last year the Register General "called attention to the fact that diarrhea was less prevalent in Merthyr than in any place in England and Wales." These are facts which certainly appear to go a long way toward establishing the perfect salubrity of vegetables and grass grown on sewage-watered land.

According to the *Continental Herald*, some recent researches have brought to light the existence of a Roman cemetery, by the side of the Roman road that skirts the meadows of Mettes, near Avenches, (the ancient Aventicum,) in the Canton of Vaud. The remains of a fine coffin were found, containing the skeleton of a man of large size, who appears to have been laid on his side, with the head resting upon an arm. On the same day were found the fragments of a cinerary urn in glass, also one of red and another of a dark-colored earth, and two goblets of earthenware, which had been subjected to fire, one of them of red earth, with some simple ornaments. On the following day, inclosed in massive masonry about a yard square, was found a glass urn, about eight inches in height, containing the bones of an infant, it is supposed, to judge from the fact that an earthen ware *biberon*, also intact, was found by the side of the urn.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London papers tells the following: "A sad incident took place yesterday in the church-yard of Grosbois, a village outside Paris. The body of a child was about to be lowered into the grave when the supposed corpse was heard to groan. The mother pounced on the coffin and wrenched off the lid with a pair of scissor which she had in her pocket. '*Mon Dieu!*' cried she, 'my son lives—he's alive—he's saved!' And taking the poor little shrouded body in her arms, she bathed it with her tears and kisses. But her joy was brief. The child made a movement, and, uttering another feeble groan, threw back its head—and died. The mother gazed on the corpse with haggard eyes, and then clasped it to her breast with despair, and for a few moments her whole body was convulsed. Suddenly she fell to the ground as if struck by lightning, and, when recovered from her swoon, she had become insane."

The colliers in England are beginning to feel all the inconveniences of wealth. "They not only have to pay for their champagne and pianos, but are actually expected to support their poor relations. Two colliers, named Thomas and John Morris, have just been summoned to the Charley Petty Sessions for refusing to contribute to the maintenance of their father, who is eighty-three years old, and probably quite old enough, in the opinion of his children to take care of himself. The Board of Guardians, however, asked for an order of 5s. a week to be made against these poor men, whose own struggle for existence must be of the most painful description, for it was shown in the course of the evidence that Thomas Morris earned £4 12s. per week, and James about 10s. a day. The painful condition of these poor fellows was further shown by the fact that they never took less than two clear holidays in the week. They were ordered to contribute half a crown a week to the maintenance of their father.

The experiences of Belgium seem to continue to be favorable to the abolition of capital punishment. Forty years ago, for a period of five years, 1830 to 1834 inclusive, capital punishment was practically, although not by statute, abolished in Belgium, and no execution took place during that time. But in the next five years, ending 1839, four executions were permitted to take place. But so far from this proving a means of increasing public security, it was found that the number of murders had increased nearly fifty per cent. in the second period as compared with the first. Since this experiment, Belgium has almost entirely relinquished the infliction of capital punishment, and in a letter addressed recently to the Secretary of the London Howard Association, Mr. Visschers, a member of the Belgian Government remarks: "The commission of grave crimes is everywhere diminishing in Belgium, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that for nearly eleven years no execution has taken place in this country."

The Cologne *Gazette* reports that a German Jew, a merchant, who had for six years resided in St. Petersburg, where he never had experienced any annoyance on account of his religion, lately asked for a new residential passport, requesting that the name of his newly-married wife might be therein added to his own. On calling for the paper, in compliance with a communication from the passport office, he was there informed that he, as a Jew, had no right to live in Russia, and must leave the Empire within twenty-four hours. In vain he pleaded his German nationality, and the fact that he was then residing under favor of a German passport. He was only permitted to remain until an answer could be returned to a petition forwarded by Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The answer, expressed in the best official style, was to the effect that in view of certain articles in the code for the regulation of the passport system, a longer residence in Russia on the part of the petitioner was inadmissible!

GERMANY AND ROME.

The *Presse* of Vienna has published what purports to be a *mémoire* of Count Arnim, written on the 17th of June, 1870, when he represented Prussia at the Vatican, respecting the troubles to be anticipated from the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility. It has been stated, and also been semi-officially denied, that Prince Bismarck wished to publish this document, and was prevented doing so by the Emperor at the request of Count Arnim, and that the unwillingness of the Count to give his confidential communication to the world has been the cause of some unpleasantness between him and the imperial Chancellor. The writer of the communication to the *Presse* does not state how he became possessed of the *mémoire*, but he reminds Count Arnim of certain interviews in Rome as sufficient explanation to him of this part of the business. Count Arnim's *mémoire* is addressed to a Catholic Bishop who had, it is said, then signified his intention to resign his see rather than submit to the Vatican. It contains the following important passage:

"From the day when infallibility shall be proclaimed, with the consent of the Bishops, and with their tacit submission, the Governments will enter upon a course that will cause trouble to the Catholic Church, because they will then become the representatives of the modern and national interests of their subjects. The dogma of infallibility will bring about a situation more intolerable than anything we have seen in Rome for the last thirty years; but the history of the Vatican Council will also furnish proofs that there exists at Rome a power which is altogether opposed to the progress of humanity, and in open war with existing society in everything that concerns its political organization. The development of the labors of the council shows, without the slightest doubt, that our episcopacy depends to such a degree upon the occult Roman power, that at the last moment it will vote against its convictions, and will accept as established truth a system which it knows to be false, and with which the Governments can never be in accord. Let there be no mistake. The situation that will arise will not be the separation of Church and State, but war between Church and State. That war will be carried on with the utmost bitterness on the part of those among whom we have been accustomed to find the best intentions, and that, in the interest of Christian civilization, with which one would wish to live at peace. We shall start from the principle that the Catholic Church, with which we have concluded treaties and agreements, is no longer identical with the Church of the present day. The hierarchical organization established for all time to come by the present council will no longer permit us, in fact, to maintain the articles of the constitution for its protection. Of course, the soundness of these judgments may be assailed. A host of good reasons may be adduced to demonstrate that it is contrary to the real interests of society to take this point of view; but facts will have more force than arguments, and the Vatican Council will appear in the eyes of the legislator as an event bearing the marks of illegality and blindness, bringing about a *casus belli*, and putting an end to all order and all legality. We shall accept the struggle provoked by Rome. The German Governments, especially the most powerful of them, may count on the assent of their people even more than they desire; but the situation regarded from this point of view is very dangerous to the Council of Rome."

FAMILY MARKETING.

The retail quotations in Fresh and Smoked Meats and Fresh and Smoked Fish, during the past week, did not differ materially from that of the previous week. Some varieties of Poultry and Game declined from 3 to 10 cents ₱ ℔. Vegetables advanced considerably, and will probably continue to do so until the meagre supplies now brought to market are multiplied. The following were the quotations yesterday in Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k., ℔	.36@ ..	Veal Cutlets	.35@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔	.26@ ..	Loin, ℔	$ 15@$ 25
Round Steak, ℔	.24@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔	10@ ..
Stewing pieces	.15@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Suet	.10@ ..	Bacon, ℔	16@ ..
Mutton, hind qr's	.17@18	Tripe, ℔	8@ ..
Mutton Chops	.25@ ..	Lard, ℔	15@ ..
Pickled Hams	.15@ ..	Smoked Beef	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔	.26@ ..	Smok'd Hams, ℔	16@ ..
Sausages, ℔	.14@ ..	Shoulders, ℔	12@ ..
Sausages, smok'd	.15@ ..	Sp'g Lamb, f'e qr.	3 00@ ..
Veal, fore qr's, ℔	.16@ ..	Sp'g Lamb, h'd qr.	4 00@ ..
Veal, hind qr's, ℔	.25@ ..		

FISH.

California Salmon	.50@ ..	Pickerel	15@$ 40
Codfish	.10@15	Smelts, ℔	15@ 20
Fresh Shad	.25@75	Striped Bass, ℔	15@ 25
Halibut, ℔	.15@20	Blackfish, ℔	12@ 16
Perch	.10@12	Eels, ℔	15@ 20
Sunfish	.10@ ..	Carp, ℔	15@ 20
Flounders	8@10	Brook Trout, ℔	75@1 25

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔	.18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔	.20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, ℔	.25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔	.18@20	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ ..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔	.18@20	H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	.12@25	Sturgeon, ℔	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔	.25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Bucklinge, each	6@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔	$ 20@$ 22	Wild Duck	40@1 00
Spring chickens, pair	1 50@2 00	English Snipe, doz	2 00@2 50
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, ℔	60@ 65	Common Turkey	22@ 24
Philadelphia Chickens	26@ 28	Geese, ℔	16@ 22
Philadelphia Turkey	23@ 25	Pigeon, doz	1 75@2 00
Tamed Squab, doz	4 25@4 50	Flight Pig, doz	1 75@2 00
		Capon, ℔	38@ 40
		Brandt	2 00@2 50
		Wild Geese, piece	1 13@1 25

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk.	$ 10@$ 20	New Tomatoes, quart	75@1 00
Potatoes	25@ ..	Asparagus, bnch	75@1 25
Potatoes, bu	1 30@ ..	Rhubarb, bunch	15@ 18
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 35@ ..	Cranberries, qt.	25@ 35
Squashes, ℔	10@ ..	Mint, bunch	10@ 15
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Onions, hf. pk.	80@ 90
Cabbage, head	15@ 20	Onions, qt.	20@ 25
Leeks, bunch	8@ 10	Lettuce, head	10@ 15
Parsley, bunch	10@ 12	Beets, hf. pk.	30@ 35
Radishes, qt.	3@ 8	New Carrots	6@ 12
Green Peas, hf. p.	50@ 65	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
New Tomatoes, crate	2 00@3 50	Water-cresses, quart	15@ 20
Spinach, pk.	40@ 50		

FRUITS.

Lemons, doz.	$ 25@$ ..	Malaga Grapes, ℔	20@ 25
Apples, bbl.	5 50@ 6 00	Prunes, new ℔	15@ 20
Apples, bkt.	2 00@ 2 50	New Dates, ℔	1 @ 15
Apples, h. pk.	50@ 60	Raisins, ℔	10@ 18
Honey-comb, ₱ ℔	40@ ..	Figs, ℔	15@ 20
Macaroni, ℔	15@ 18	Box Figs	35@ 1 00
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Almonds, ℔	30@ 50
English Nuts, ℔	20@ ..	Cocoa-nuts	8@ 12
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔	20@ 30
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔	25@ ..
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Peaches	35@ 40
Dried Peaches ℔	20@ 25	Can Pears	35@ 40
Dried Apples, ℔	12@ ..	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Currants, ℔	10@ 15	Can Quinces	35@ 40
Oranges, doz.	30@ 40	Can Cherries	35@ 40
Filberts, ℔	25@ ..	Can French Peas	40@ ..
Prunels, ℔	25@ ..	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Strawberries, quart	75@ 1 00	Can Tomatoes	22@ ..
		Can Raspberry	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE

Best Family Butter	.42@ ..	Cheese, ₱ ℔	16@20
Common Butter	.33@38	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, 12 for	.25@ ..		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	.20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	.20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	.20@ ..	White Onions, quart	.25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	.25@ ..		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Un. Tel.... 69½
100 do........ 69¼
500 do........ 69
500 do........ 68⅞
500 do........ 68¾
1000 do........ 68
200 do........ 68¼
1000 do........ 68⅞
1000 do........ 69
100 do........c. 69
500 do........ 69¼
100 do........ 69½
500 do........ 69⅝
500 do........ 69¾
400 do........ 69⅞
1500 do........c. 69¾
500 do........ 69⅝
2600 do........ 69½
200 do........ 69¼
700 do........ 69⅜
400 do........ 69½
700 do........ 69⅜
200 do........ 69⅝
300 do........ 69¾
700 do........ 69⅞
700 do........ 70
900 do........ 70⅛
200 do........ 70¼
200 do........ 70⅜
200 do........ 70⅛
500 Pacific Mail..... 39
1000 do........ 39⅜
1000 do........ 39½
400 do........ 39¾
400 do........ 39⅞
300 do........ 40⅛
500 do........ 40¼
200 do........ 40⅜
800 do........ 40⅝
300 do......s3. 40½
100 do........ 40⅝
300 do........ 40⅞
1500 do........ 41
100 do........ 41
400 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 97½
500 do........ 97⅝
500 do........ 97¾
600 do........ 97⅞
100 do........ 98
300 do........c. 97⅞
1500 do........ 97¾
200 do........ 97⅞
100 do........ 98
100 do........ 97⅞
300 Rock Island....... 98
100 do......s10. 98¼
700 do........ 98¼
100 do........ 98¾
200 do........ 99¼
100 do........ 99½
200 do........ 99¼
100 do........ 99
1000 Lake Shore....... 73⅞
800 do........ 73⅞
1000 do........ 74
500 do........ 74¼
500 do........ 74⅜
500 do........ 74½
500 do........ 74⅝
600 do........ 74¾
800 do........ 75
100 do......s3. 74⅞
500 do........ 74¾
1500 do........ 75
200 do........ 75⅛
300 do........ 75¼
600 do........ 75⅜
2000 do........ 75½
700 do........ 75⅝
300 do........ 75½
400 do........ 75⅜
100 do......s3. 75¼
100 Erie.......... 34½
100 do........ 34⅝
300 do........ 34¾
700 do........ 34½
200 Del., L. & W......105
300 do........105¼
500 Union Pacific...... 30
1000 do........ 30¼
500 do........ 30⅜
500 do........ 30½
500 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 30⅞
500 do........ 31
500 do........ 31⅛
1000 do........ 31¼
500 do........ 31⅝
300 do........ 31⅜
500 do........ 31⅜
1000 do........ 31¼
2100 do........ 31⅜
300 do........c. 31½
300 do........c. 31⅝
200 do........ 31¾
1100 do........ 31⅞
1100 do........ 32
1500 do........ 31⅞
1200 do........ 31¾
900 do........ 31⅝
500 do........ 31½
500 do........ 31⅝
500 Ohio & Miss....... 25
100 do......b3. 25⅜
100 do......b3. 25½
200 do........ 25¼
200 do........ 25⅛
300 North-western..... 43⅛
100 do........ 43
300 do........ 43¼
300 do........ 43½
2800 do........ 44
300 do........c. 44
100 do........c. 44⅛
1700 do........ 44⅛
200 do........ 44¼
200 do........ 44½
100 do........ 44⅝
300 do........c. 44⅝
800 do........ 44⅜
400 do........ 44⅞
520 do........ 45
200 do........c. 44⅞
300 St. Paul......... 34¾
1000 do........ 35
500 do........ 35⅛
900 do........ 35¼
300 do........ 35⅜
300 do........ 35½
500 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 35¼
300 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 35⅜
300 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 36
100 Tol. & Wab.......c. 38¾
100 do........ 39
100 do........ 39⅛
100 do........ 39¼
100 do........ 39⅜
100 do........ 39½
100 do........ 39¾
200 do........ 39⅝
200 do........ 39¾
300 do........ 39⅞
500 do........ 40
200 do........ 40⅛
300 do........ 40¼
100 do........ 40
200 do........ 39⅞
100 C., C. & I. C........ 21¼
300 do........ 21⅜
100 do........ 21½
100 do......s3. 21¾
200 do........c. 21⅝
200 do........ 21⅞
200 do........ 21¾
300 do........ 22
100 do........ 21⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.....c. 14
100 N. W. Pf.......... 63½
700 do........ 64

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 121
1,000 do.........120¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.......12. 118¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.......b. c. 114⅛
500 do.....small. 114
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......... 119
500 do.....small. 118½
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......... 119
10,000 do.......b. c. 119⅛
5,000 do.......12. 119⅛
5,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '62......... 115
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12. 119¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.......b. c. c. 114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s... 94¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, Asy. B. 92
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 105
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. 90
6,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup. G'd Bds. 85½
2,000 do.
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d. 101
500 do.
1,000 Long Dock B.... 98
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B. 104½
2,000 do........ 104
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 94¾
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85
2,000 do........ 85⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 79
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 85
5,000 do........ 84½
11,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 78
2,000 Tol & Wab E. B. 71
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 95
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......b. c. c. 95
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 82½
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 94
15 Nassau Bank.....110
34 Del. & H. Canal...116½
25 do......b. c. 117
100 Pacific Mail.. b. c. 40⅞
100 do........c. 40¾
300 do........ 40¾
300 do......s3. 40⅝
100 do........ 41¼
100 do........ 41⅛
100 do........ 41⅝
100 do........ 41⅜
900 do........ 41⅝
500 do........ 41½
100 New-Jersey Cen. 104½
20 do......b. c. 105¼
10 American Ex. b. c. 61½
400 West. U. Tel. b. c. 70
100 do........ 69⅞
1000 do........ 69¾
800 do........c. 69⅝
500 do........ 69⅝
700 do........ 69¾
300 do........ 69⅞
300 do........ 70
200 do........c. 70
2100 do........ 70⅛
700 do........c. 70¼
50 do........ 70½
1200 do........ 70¾
400 do........ 70⅝
800 do........ 70½
200 do........ 70¼
600 do........ 70½
300 do........ 70⅜
700 do........ 70¾
600 do........c. 70⅝
500 do........ 70¾
1000 do........ 70½
1200 do........ 70⅝
700 do........ 70⅜
500 do........ 70⅝
200 do........ 70⅜
300 do........ 70¾
100 do........ 70⅞
100 do........ 70⅝
200 do........ 70⅜
300 do........ 70⅜
1300 do........ 70½
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 97⅞
900 do........ 98
100 do......s10. 98
200 do........c. 98⅛
800 do......s3. 98⅛
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 75⅜
500 do........ 75
100 do........ 75⅛
100 do........ 75¼
1300 do........ 75⅜
500 do........ 75½
100 do........c. 75⅝
200 do........ 75¼
1500 do........ 75⅝
3500 do........ 75½
200 do........ 75½
500 do........ 75⅝
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 34⅝
600 do........ 34½
100 do........ 34⅞
1200 Union Pac.. b. c. 31¾
3100 do........ 31⅞
200 do........c. 31⅞
100 do......b3. 32
3660 do........ 32
1000 do........ 32⅛
200 C. & P. Gt'd. b. c. 86⅝
20 Chic., Bur. & Quin. 102
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 65
600 do........ 64½
100 do........ 65
500 Chic. & N. W..... 44⅝
1000 do......b. c. 44⅝
100 do........ 44⅞
400 do........ 44⅝
600 do........ 44⅜
300 do........ 44⅝
100 do........c. 44⅝
250 do........ 45
200 do........ 44⅞
1700 do........ 45
100 do........c. 45⅛
100 do........ 45¼
600 do........ 45⅜
100 do........ 45½
300 do........c. 45½
500 do........c. 45¼
1000 do........ 45¼
550 do........ 45⅜
50 do........ 45¾
100 do........ 45½
300 do........ 45⅜
200 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 27
100 do........ 28
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 32⅞
300 Chic. & R. I.. b. c. 98⅞
500 do........ 99¼
100 do........ 98⅞
200 do........ 99¼
300 do........ 99⅜
1000 do........ 99½
100 do........ 99¼
100 do......s3. 99
200 do........ 99⅞
200 do........ 99¾
400 do........ 99⅝
82 Del., L. & West... 106
100 do.......b. c. 105½
200 do........ 105
100 do........ 106
600 do........ 106¼
1400 do........ 105½
200 Chi., M. & St P. b. c. 35⅞
300 do........ 36
400 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 36
200 do........ 36½
800 do........ 36⅝
300 do........ 37
100 do........ 36⅞
300 do........ 36⅝
200 do........ 36⅝
100 C M & St. P. Pf. b. c. 55½
100 Tol., Wab & W.. 40⅛
100 do......b. c. w.. 40
100 do........ 40⅛
100 do........ 40¼
100 do........ 40⅜
400 do........ 40½
100 do........ 40¾
600 do........ 41
100 do........ 40¾
100 do........ 40⅞
100 do........ 41
100 do........ 40⅝
700 Bost., H. & E b. c. 1¼
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14
400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 25⅜
100 do........c. 25⅛
300 do........ 25⅛
100 do........ 25⅜
500 do........ 25⅝
200 do........ 25⅝
200 Ohio & Miss. Pf. b c 50
100 C., C. & I. C.. b. c. 21⅞
100 do........ 21¾
200 do........ 21⅝
100 do........ 22
50 do........ 22
500 do........ 21⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Un. Pac. Inc... 84½
50 West. Union....... 70¾
2000 do........ 70⅞
500 do......b3. 71
1700 do........c. 70¾
200 do........c. 70¾
300 do........ 70⅞
100 do........ 70¾
400 do........ 70⅝
100 do........ 70½
200 do......s3. 70⅝
1000 do........ 70⅝
500 do........c. 70⅞
200 de........ 70⅞
200 do........ 71
200 do......b3. 71⅛
500 do......s3. 71
1300 do........ 71
200 do......b10. 71½
100 do........ 71⅛
100 do......b3. 71¼
300 do......s3. 70⅞
300 do........c. 70⅞
100 do......b3. 71
100 do........ 71
1900 do........ 71⅛
2000 do........ 71¼
700 do........c. 71⅛
200 do........ 71¼
800 do........ 71⅜
1500 do........ 71½
200 Erie R......... 35
600 do........ 35⅛
100 do......s3. 35⅛
200 Del., L. & W...... 105¾
300 Pac. Mail......... 41¾
400 do........ 41⅞
500 do......s60. 40½
500 do........ 42
200 do........ 41⅝
100 do........ 41⅞
100 do........ 41½
200 do......s3. 41¾
300 do........c. 41⅞
200 do........ 42
500 do........ 42⅛
300 do........ 42⅜
100 do........ 42¼
400 do........ 42⅛
300 do........ 42
100 Rock Island....... 99½
900 do........ 99¼
100 do......b3. 99¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅜
200 do........ 98¼
100 do........ 98⅜
600 do........ 98
100 do........ 98⅛
400 do........ 98¼
50 do........ 98½
800 do........ 98⅝
200 do........c. 98⅜
700 do........ 98½
1100 do........ 98⅝
100 St. Paul......... 36¾
800 do........ 37
600 do........ 37¼
300 do......b3. 37½
500 do......s3. 37½
100 Harlem R......... 126
100 do........ 126¼
50 Chic., B. & Q..... 101
1000 L. Shore.... b. c. 75¾
2000 do........ 75⅞
100 do......b3. 75⅞
100 do........c. 75¾
2100 do........ 75⅞
100 do......b3. 76
300 do........ 75¾
200 do........ 75⅝
100 do......s3. 75½
200 do........ 75⅝
3200 do........ 75¾
2000 do........ 75⅞
2500 do........ 76
700 do........ 76⅛
400 do........ 76¼
900 do........ 76⅜
400 Union Pacific..... 32¼
100 do........ 32⅜
300 do........ 32¼
2100 do........ 32⅛
100 do......s3. 32
1400 do........ 32¼
100 do......b3. 32¼
500 do........ 32⅜
800 do........ 32½
600 do........ 32⅝
200 Ohio & Miss....... 25¾
400 do........ 26
100 do........ 26⅛
100 do........ 25⅞
100 do........ 26
100 do........ 26¼
200 C., C. & I. C... b3. 22
300 do........ 22
600 do........ 21⅞
100 do......b3. 21⅞
100 do........ 22
100 do........ 22¼
100 do........ 22⅛
300 do......b3. 22¼
100 North-west....... 45¾
100 do........ 46
200 do........ 46⅜
1000 do........ 46½
400 do........ 45½
100 do......b3. 45⅝
100 do......b3. 46
700 do........ 46
100 do........ 46⅛
400 do........ 46½
200 North-west. Pref... 66
400 do........ 65½
400 Tol. & Wab........ 40¾
100 do........ 41¼
100 do........ 41⅜
100 do........ 41½
1400 do........ 41⅝
200 do........ 41⅞
100 do........ 41⅛
200 do........ 41⅛
100 do........c. 41½
200 do........ 41¾
200 do........ 41¾
300 do........ 42
500 do........ 42¼
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 33

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 119½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 118
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....... 119¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 119¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s... 94¼
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 85⅛
2,000 do........ 85¼
1,000 Un. P. 10s In.. 84½
1,000 U. P. 7s L. G.. 78½
2,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. G. B.... 85
4,000 do........ 85¼
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 87½
1,000 M. & E. 2d M. 100¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83½
5 Hanover Bank..... 105
100 Spring M. C.. b. c. 65
100 West. Un... b. c. c. 71⅜
1300 do........ 71⅛
3800 do........ 71¼
3800 do........ 71⅜
600 do........ 71¼
600 do........ 71¼
500 do........ 71⅜
1400 do........ 71¼
100 do........c. 71⅛
500 Am. Dist. Tel. b. c. 56¼
20 Am. Express..... 61
50 do......b. c. 61
20 do........ 61½
150 Adams Ex..... b. c. 98
7 do........ 98¼
10 do........ 99
200 Pacific Mail.. b. c. 42⅜
600 do........ 42½
600 do........ 42⅜
100 do........ 42¼
300 do........ 42⅛
500 do........ 42⅜
200 do........ 42¼
1300 do........ 42½
700 N. Y. C. & H... b. c. 98¼
50 do........ 98⅞
400 do........ 98¾
600 do........ 98½
200 do......s3. 98⅝
100 do......s60. 98⅜
300 L. S. & M. So.. b. c. 76¼
1400 do........ 76⅜
2400 do........ 76½
100 do......b3. 76⅜
1100 do........ 76⅝
1100 do........ 76¾
100 do......s3. 76⅛
400 do........ 76⅜
300 do........ 76¼
1400 do........ 76⅜
100 Erie.......... b. c. 35⅜
5 Mich. Cen........ 75⅜
18 do......... b. c. 77¼
700 Un. Pacific... b. c. 32⅝
1400 do........ 32½
1500 do........ 32¾
100 Illinois Cen.. b. c. 101
400 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 46⅝
200 do......s3. 46½
200 do........ 46¾
100 do........ 46⅞
900 do........ 46½
100 do........c. 46⅝
600 do........ 47
500 do........ 46⅝
500 do........ 46¾
900 do........ 46⅞
1500 do........ 47
400 C. & R. I...... b. c. 99½
10 do........ 99⅞
400 do......b3. 99¼
100 do........ 99⅜
200 do........ 99½
20 N. J. Cen..... b. c. 105¼
100 do........ 105
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3. 37½
200 do........ 37⅝
500 do......s3. 37½
200 do........ 37¾
100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 42⅛
300 do......b3. 42¼
700 do........ 42
500 do........ 42
200 do........c. 41⅞
200 do......b3. 42
10 P., Ft. W. & J. G. b. c. 94½
300 D., L. & W.... b. c. 106
200 do......s3. 106
30 Morris & Essex.... 94½
100 N. Y. N. H. & H. b. c. 132
100 Ohio & Miss.. b. c. 26⅝
100 H. & St. J. b. c. s3. 27⅞
100 C., C. & I. C.. b. c. 22¼
200 do........ 22⅛
200 do......b60. 22½
200 do........ 22¼
200 do........ 22⅜
200 do......b3. 22⅜
100 do........ 22¼
500 do......b60. 22½
300 do........ 22⅜
200 do........ 22½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

100 West. Un........ 71⅛
200 do......s3. 71⅛
200 do........ 71¼
100 do........ 71⅜
200 do........ 71½
100 do........ 71⅝
100 do........ 71¾
300 do........ 71⅞
800 do........ 71¾
500 do........ 71⅝
2200 do........ 71½
200 do......b3. 71⅝
1000 do........ 71⅜
1500 do........ 71¼
600 do......s3. 71⅛
800 do........ 71
600 do........ 71
1900 do........ 71⅛
1000 do........ 71¼
1000 do........ 71⅜
600 do........ 71½
100 do......b3. 71⅝
1200 do........ 71⅝
1200 do........ 71¾
1100 do........ 71⅞
800 do........ 71⅝
300 Erie.......... 35⅛
100 do......b3. 35¾
700 do........ 35¼
100 do......b3. 35⅛
500 Pac. Mail........ 42⅜
200 do........ 42⅝
600 do........ 42½
900 do........ 42⅞
400 do........ 42¼
1600 do........ 42
100 do......s3. 42
100 do........ 42¼
100 do........ 42½
700 do........ 42¾
800 do........ 42⅞
800 do........ 43
300 do........ 42⅞
100 do......b3. 43⅛
100 do........ 43⅜
100 do........ 43
31 American Ex..... 61½
800 Lake Shore.... b3. 76½
100 do........ 76⅜
1300 do........ 76¼
500 do........ 76⅛
1200 do........ 76
400 do........ 75⅞
600 do........ 75¾
700 do........ 75⅞
400 do......b3. 76
100 do......b3. 75⅞
200 do......s3. 75¾
800 do........ 75⅞
100 do......b3. 76⅛
500 do........ 76¼
600 do........ 76⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 27⅞
100 do........ 28
100 N. J. Central..... 105
500 Un. Pac......... 32⅞
300 do........ 32¾
1500 do........ 32⅝
100 do......b3. 32⅝
300 do........ 32½
500 do......b3. 32½
100 do........ 32⅜
2300 do........ 32¼
300 do......s3. 32¼
300 do......s3. 32⅜
100 do......s3. 32⅜
200 do........ 32½
100 do......b3. 32¾
1400 do........ 32¾
500 do........ 32⅝
200 North-west. Pf..... 66
200 North-west........ 47¼
300 do........ 47⅜
100 do........ 47⅛
100 do........ 47
200 do........ 46⅝
200 do........ 46⅞
200 do........ 46½
100 do......s10. 46⅝
100 do......b3. 46¾
100 do........ 46⅝
100 do........ 46¾
500 do........ 47
3 0 do........ 47⅛
300 Rock Island...... 99¼
100 do........ 99¾
100 do......b3. 99¼
100 St. Paul........ 37⅝
500 do........ 37¾
800 do........ 38
100 do........ 38⅛
300 do........ 37⅞
200 do........ 37¾
100 do........ 38
100 Tol. & Wab... b3. 42
100 do........ 41⅝
300 do........ 41½
350 do........ 41¼
100 do........ 41⅜
100 do........ 41⅝
100 do........ 42
200 do........ 42¼
2 Del., Lack. & W... 106½
100 Ohio & Miss.. s3. 26⅜
600 do......s3. 26½
100 do........ 26⅜
300 do........ 26½
500 do........ 26⅜
200 do........ 26½
400 C., C. & I. C...... 22⅛
100 do........ 22¼
100 do......b3. 22⅜
800 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅝
600 do........ 98½
1100 do........ 98⅝
800 do......b3. 98⅝

FRIDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Custom-house returns for the month of March of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the Port of New-York have just been rendered. These enable us to present an official summary of the Foreign Trade and Customs at New-York for the first nine months of the current fiscal year 1873-74, from July 1 to March 31, inclusive.

The Import entries at New-York for March, 1874, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	March, 1874.	March, 1873.
Dutiable goods, direct	$18,498,458	$18,625,391
Dutiable goods, bonded	11,761,814	12,697,010
Free goods	12,188,280	11,303,532
Total	$42,448,552	$42,625,933

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $150,894, against $814,688 in March, 1873.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $10,252,756, or $1,509,058 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $40,939,494, upon which the Customs paid are $10,793,793, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 26.40 ₱ cent. The total value of goods marketed in March, 1873, was $42,121,230, and the average Tariff thereon was 30 ₱ cent., or $12,101,274.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the nine months of Fiscal Years 1874 and 1873, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873-4. July 1 to March 31.	1872-3. July 1 to March 31.
Total entries	$268,981,019	$313,551,669
Total marketed	*$276,835,489	*$336,651,556
Customs thereon	84,557,661	100,151,632
Average tariff	30 ₱ cent.	30 ₱ cent.

*Free Goods included $65,444,136 in 1873-74, and $68,987,406 in 1872-73, exclusive of $18,000,000 Tea and Coffee made free July 1, 1872, and withdrawn from Bond in that month from the previous Importation made under the old duties.

There was also entered during the nine months Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $16,886,598, as against $5,879,210 in the corresponding nine months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in the nine months were as follows:

July	$10,008,929	December	$6,298,958
August	13,023,085	January	10,042,084
September	10,959,722	February	10,186,365
October	7,656,385	March	10,793,793
November	5,588,339		

Total New-York duties collected......$84,557,661
Miscellaneous out-port Customs......2,907,638
Total deposit at New-York......$87,465,289

The export clearances from New-York for the month of March were as follows:

	March, 1874.	March, 1873.
Domestic produce	$22,099,528	$21,015,792
Foreign re-exports	809,690	936,417
Gold and silver	2,537,822	3,570,432
Total March clearance	$25,447,040	$25,532,641

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 23.

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for the nine months compare as follows with the corresponding months in the previous Fiscal Year:

	1873-74. July 1 to March 31.	1872-73. July 1 to March 31.
Domestic produce	$220,139,836	$185,903,617
Foreign re-exports	7,708,155	7,638,958
Gold and silver	29,019,569	49,213,008
Total for 9 months	$256,867,560	$242,785,583

From the foregoing figures we may sum up the following comparative results of the Trade and Specie movements at this port for the first nine months of the present and previous Fiscal Years. Of the Imports of the whole Country, New-York markets about 64@65 ₱ cent., and of the Domestic Exports, other than Gold and Silver, New-York clears about 45@46 ₱ cent. of the whole:

From July 1.	1873-74.	1872-73.
Goods entered	$268,981,019	$313,551,669
Goods marketed	$276,835,489	$336,651,556
Customs received	84,557,661	100,151,632
Produce exported	$220,139,836	$185,903,617
Foreign re-exports	7,708,155	7,638,958
Total exports	$227,847,991	$196,542,575
Specie export	$29,019,569	$49,213,008
Specie imp	16,889,598	5,879,210
Net outgo	$12,132,791	$43,333,798

Quite unexpectedly speculation at the Stock Exchange, after opening in many instances about as unpromisingly to-day as it closed last evening, took an early upward turn, and on an active business values were advanced materially on the general list through, however, occasional reactions. Though not equal in magnitude to the extensive trade of yesterday, the dealings were liberal in all the more prominent Stocks, facilitated, as they were, by the comparatively comfortable working of Money, which was quoted to the leading Stock brokers at from 4@6 ₱ cent. on call on a free offering, especially toward the close, when the governing rates were 4@5 ₱ cent. The features of the Board business were, on the railway list, Lake Shore, St. Paul, North-west, Rock Island, Wabash, Union Pacific, and New-York Central. The transactions in these were quite extensive, and there was a substantial rise in prices—on Lake Shore of nearly 3 ₱ cent.: on St. Paul common and on Wabash, 3½; North-west, 3⅞ on the common and 2¼ on the preferred; Rock Island, 2⅜; New-York Central, 1⅜; and of Union Pacific of 2⅜ ₱ cent. Panama Shares were also in demand, and 2¾ ₱ cent. higher; C. C. and Indiana Central, and Ohio and Mississippi went up 1¾; Harlem, 2; Delaware and Lackawanna, 1 ₱ cent., and Erie was a fraction higher. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph continued to take the lead, the former improving 3¼ and the latter 3⅛ ₱ cent., on a somewhat animated purchasing inquiry. A fair proportion of the dealings was on account of the shorts, who were covering their recent advantageous sales quite freely. Another element which added to the strength and buoyancy of the market was the order business from cash buyers. The late severe fall in values induced many outsiders to make investments at the ruling low figures, the Stocks thus bought having been paid for and taken out of the Street supply. Though individually moderate, these purchases amounted to a very handsome aggregate. In further advancement of the more hopeful feeling which prevailed to-day, now that the Currency Bill—which was viewed as somewhat of a riddle anyhow—was out of the way, through the action of the Executive, and that the position of the President on the financial issue was again defined in very clear language, the belief was expressed that some practical and judicious solution of the currency difficulty would be determined on, which, while conserving, would also harmonize the interests of the public in relation to the more essential features of the business requirements of the country. The latest operations at the Board were at about the best prices of the day. The Public Funds were a fraction off, influenced by the lower range of Gold—meeting, however, with a moderately prompt sale at the quotations. State securities were in rather better request, and some improvement was noted in the demand for the Railway Mortgages. Money was quoted to the Government houses at 3@4 ₱ cent. Discounts quiet at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum, on the best mercantile names.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 24.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	116	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121	120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	119⅝
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86	$4 86½
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	97	99⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅝	42⅞
St. Paul Common	34½	38
Western Union	68⅜	71½
Union Pacific	30¼	32⅝
Lake Shore	73¾	76⅜
Toledo and Wabash	38¾	42¼
Harlem	124	126
North-west	43⅛	47
North-west Preferred	63¼	65¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	20⅞	22⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	104⅞	105⅞
Central New-Jersey	105	105
Panama	103¾	106½
Erie	34⅝	35⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅞	26⅝

Gold fluctuated less violently, advancing from 111¾ at the opening to 112⅜, and leaving off at 112⅛@112¼, or about as on last evening. The dealings were fairly active, but of less moment than the very lively trade of yesterday. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were up to $113,054,000, reflecting in good part Thursday's unusually heavy operations. The carrying rates ranged from 3@1@6@2 ₱ cent. The Treasury Office disbursed $7,500 of coin interest, and $14,000 in redemption of called Five-twenties. The Sub-treasurer, acting under Department instructions, gives notice that the 1st of May interest on the Public Debt will be paid without rebate on and after Saturday, the 25th inst. The foreign Exchange market was stronger, with prime bankers' bills quoted up to $4 86½@$4 89½ to the £ sterling. More inquiry was noted, and considerable business reported at ½ per cent. off these quotations. A couple of unimportant speculative failures were reported in connection with and growing out of the decline in Gold. The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,840,321; amount marketed, $1,718,333.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120⅞	5-20 reg., '67	119¼
5-20 reg., '62	113¾	5-20 coup., '67	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	118	5-20 coup., '68	119
5-20 reg., '64	115½	10-40 reg.	114
5-20 coup., '64	119⅜	10-40 coup.	114¼
5-20 reg., '65	115½	5s, coup., '81	115½
5-20 coup., '65	120¼	6s, currency, '95-9	116¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¼		

And the following for the State Securities:

California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s G. L., '91	112
Connecticut 6s	102½	N. Y. 5s G. L., '75	103
Indiana 5s	101	N. Y. 5s G. L., '76	103
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	35
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	35
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	100½	N. C. do., coup off, J&J	25
Michigan 6s, '83	100½	N. C. do. do., off, A. & O.	25
Michigan 7s, '78	101	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Missouri 6s	94	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	Ohio 6s, '86	106
N. Y. R. B. Loan	106⅞	Rhode Island 6s	102
N. Y. C. B. Loan	107⅛	South Carolina 6s	20
N. Y. 6s C. L., '74	110	S. C. 6s, Jan & July	7
N. Y. 6s C. L., '75	110	S. C. Funding A., '66	15
N. Y. 6s C. L., '77	110	Tennessee 6s, old	83
N. Y. 6s C. L., '78	110	Tenn. 6s, new series	64
N. Y. 6s G. R., '87	112	Texas 10s, '76	86
N. Y. 6s G. C., '87	112	Va. 6s, new bonds	30
N. Y. 6s G. L., '83	112	Va. 6s, con. bonds	50

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	101½
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	121½	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central	102¾	103
Reading	113	113¼
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	..	..
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment.

The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. A limited amount remain unsold. Bonds issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

For sale by

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞TO BANKERS AND LAWYERS.—Conveniently located offices to let in building No. 12 Wall st., opposite the Stock Exchange. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	17	Leather, sides	14,370
Copper, bbls	8	Stearine, pkgs	229
Cotton, bales	999	Tallow, pkgs	111
Flour, bbls	19,262	Grease, pkgs	35
Wheat, bushels	65,720	Beef, pkgs	70
Corn, bushels	95,400	Pork, pkgs	115
Oats, bushels	12,300	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,310
Rye, bushels	800	Lard, tcs	1,040
Peas, bushels	17,900	Lard, kegs	92
Grassseed, bags	57	Butter, pkgs	2,945
Eggs, bbls	2,039	Cheese, pkgs	619
Beans, bbls	4	Oil-cake, pkgs	628
Flax-seed, bags	10	Pea-nuts, bags	30
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, hhds	595
Hops, bales	6	Tobacco, pkgs	317
Hides, No.	2,652	Starch, pkgs	1,300
Resin, bbls	1,800	Whisky, bbls	683
Spts. Turp., bbls	100		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the bark Brudablik, for Queenstown—19,455 bushels Wheat.

By the bark E. A. Cochran, for Cardenas—200 tcs. Lard, 30 hhds. Lard, 300 bags Corn, 200 bbls. Flour, 50 bales Paper, 50 Empty Hogsheads, 1,400 Shooks and Heads.

By the bark Antoinetta, for Cork—32,025 bushels Corn.

By the bark Capella, for Queenstown—26,739 bushels Corn.

By the schooner D. H. Bisbee, for Maranhan—600 bbls. Flour, 155 pks. Lard, 50 bxs. Florida Water, 18 pks. Axes, 40 pks. Paper, 3,987 gallons Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 12 pks. Chairs, 5 pks. Lamps, 1 Engine and Boiler, 104 bxs. Fire-crackers.

By the bark Excelsior, for Cadiz—50 cks. Wine, 141,840 Staves.

By the bark S. E. Kingsbury, for Aspinwall—675 tons Coal.

By the brig Milly, for Glasgow—1,772 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark Soli deo Gloria, for Antwerp—24,081 bushels Wheat.

A HES—Pots have been moderately sought after at $6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. for the best samples. Pearls in demand, and quoted at $9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues in fair request within the range of 34c.@36½c. for fair to very choice ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Strictly prime goods are in comparatively active request and firm in price, manufacturers being kept busy in meeting the requirements of their customers in this line. In most other kinds of stock there is only a moderate movement noted, with quotations about as before. Through the auction houses more liberal offerings of stock have been reported, and the work of distribution has been progressing with more vigor. Prices, however, have been variable, and, in the main, said to have been unremunerative to producers.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at old figures, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been without change as to price, but has been comparatively quiet, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been selling moderately within the previous range.

CORDAGE—Has been rather quiet, yet generally quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, yet held firmly. A cargo of 3,400 bags Laguayra, by the Argo, was sold on private terms. And at Baltimore, 3,100 bags Rio, by the Morancy, also on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 20c.@20½c.; good, 21c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 20c.@22c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@22c.; Ceylon, 20c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Curacoa, 19c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@22c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after for early delivery, at a shade easier prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 915 bales, including 877 bales to spinners, 25 bales to shippers, and 13 bales to speculators. And for forward deliverable an active business has been reported at rather variable figures, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,900 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening, and 19,700 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option, closing at 16 13-16c.; May, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; June, 17⅛c.@17 13-32c.; July, 17 27-32c.; August at 18⅛c.; September, 17 13-16c.; October, 17 17-32c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17⅛c.@17 5-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 999 bales, including 334 bales from Norfolk, 220 bales from Baltimore, and 445 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,967 bales, and this week 32,124 bales, against 39,193 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,539,066 bales, against 3,201,779 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 39,095 bales; to the Continent, 19,745 bales. Stock in New-York—136,496 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 466,365 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 7-16	16 7-16
Low Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛

EGGS—Have been quiet, and again quoted higher, ranging from 19c.@22c. for ordinary to choice.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after, and quoted a shade lower. There has been very little call for shipping stock, and the bids have been much under the views of holders of desirable lots. The sales reported since our last have been 8,500 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75, mainly at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 65 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 30@$5 65
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 10
Extra State	6 20@ 7 75
Extra City	6 20@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 77@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

A restricted business has been noted in Southern Flour, prices of which have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour very dull within the nominal range of $6 75@$9 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in moderate request and quoted firm at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been less active at from $3 85@$4 45 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 10@$4 45 for fair to very choice; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $3 80@$4 10 for White do.; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, delivered, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 900 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range.... Bag-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of $1 58@$1 60 for Coarse; $1 62@$1 72 for Yellow, and $1 75 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been a moderate jobbing business reported at unchanged prices. Sales, 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins, part at $2 40, and part in bond, on private terms; 20 casks Turkey Prunes, 11½c.@11¾c.; 550 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 20; 125 bbls. Currants, 5¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, opening 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, but closing rather more steadily. The demand has been mainly for export, the decline in ocean freights tending to stimulate the outward movement. Milwaukee stock has been comparatively scarce, and held with some show of confidence. Winter Wheat has attracted very little attention, and values have been irregular. Millers have been operating very sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last: 97,5 0 bushels at $1 59c.@$1 62c. for No. 1 Spring; $1 55c.@$1 57c. for ordinary to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 56 for good average car lots, with $1 56 reported bid, and $1 57@$1 58 asked for prime lots, or boat-loads, in part to arrive; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 52 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 50 for good average samples; $1 45@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 20@$1 40 for unsound and inferior do.... Corn has been quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, with a fair business noted at the reduced figures, in good part for export, closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at 80c.@86c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, mainly 85c.@86c. for about prime to choice, sailing vessel; at 85c.@84c. for ordinary to good steamer grades; 85c.@86c., chiefly at 86c., for old Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for Yellow Western; and 85c.@86c. for White do.... Rye quiet; 2,000 bushels car stock sold from dock at $1 10@$1 12.... Barley dull: sales, 6,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels French on private terms, and 1,000 bushels California at $1 50.... Malt dull and unsettled.... Canada Peas in more demand for export, but at lower prices; sales, 12,400 bushels, in bond, at $1 02 ₱ bushel.... Oats have been salable at rather stronger prices; offerings restricted; sales, 47,500 bushels at 62c.@64½c. for mixed Western, from track and delivered, mainly at 64c. for good average stock, afloat; 62¼c. for do., in store; 63½c.@67½c. for inferior to choice White do.... Feed in request, within the range of $27@$35, ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been offered rather moderately, with shipping qualities quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities, $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 ℔s., on a fair average call for supplies. Straw has been without much change, having been in rather slack request, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 85c.@$1, and Wheat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—The general market has been quiet since our last, yet holders have been generally firm in their views. Sales, 1,000 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—There has been more animation in this line, with prices quoted firm. Sales, 2,854 Buenos Ayres, 2,366 Rio Grande, 550 dry Central American, and 800 Mexican, on private terms.

HOPS—The more desirable grades have been in reduced stock and held with more confidence, but have been without activity. The poorer qualities have been comparatively plenty within the previous range, yet quite dull. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 20c.@25c.; Californians, 28c.@33c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 138 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 19,928 bales, against 21,065 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 13,159 bales, against 20,239 bales same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been comparatively slow of sale since our last, on the basis of $2@$2 10 for Eastern ₱ thousand.... Lime has been in fair request, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5 15@$5 25; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl.... Lumber has been moderately sought after at generally steady rates, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $17 50@$20 for cargoes, and $20@$22 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $35@$28; White Pine Boards, $30@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$26 for Cypress.

LEATHER—The movements in this line are generally on a moderate scale, and prices are without material alteration. There is less of an export call for Sole, which however, is quoted steady. Hemlock tannages are not in as much favor this week. Oak tannages are attracting a fair share of attention. Union Crop is sought after, in good part for local consumption. Upper stock is rather slow of sale; rough work is quoted

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
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HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW-YORK
LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY
NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.
W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—HELD ON the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY, AARON RUTHERFORD,
WM. B. SKIDMORE, JOHN KEYSER,
JOHN CASTREE, MOSES W. FISH,
THOS. PATON, JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, T. G. MATHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY, JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT, AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW, CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS, HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE, EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK, LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED, WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
O. W. BIRD, J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP, EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH, VALENTIN KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER, FRANCIS JENKINS,
EDWIN R. LIVERMORE, PETER ROWE.
M. B. CARPENTER,

And at the same election, Charles E. Crehan, Horton Frost, and Hector Armstrong were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing
FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of four Directors of the second class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them; will be held at the general office of said company in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 1st day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of June, 1874.
E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the sale to the Trustees of twenty-four (24) bonds of the May and November issue.
Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st proximo.—New-York, April 23, 1874.
R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., April 13, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Trust Company, for the election of ten Trustees for the first class and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the company on the 28th day of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 29th inst.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

PERSONS HOLDING FIRST AND SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair Railroad Company will please send their names, with the amounts and numbers of the bonds in their possession, to the Trustees, at No. 111 Liberty st., New-York.
ABM. S. HEWITT, MARCUS L. WARD, Trustees First Mortgage.
ABM. S. HEWITT, Trustee Second Mortgage.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1874.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election on the 4th of June next, the transfer-books of this company will close on the 29th inst., and will reopen on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 23 until the morning of May 5, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds, which matured Feb. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after April 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 FOR A TERM OF years; will pay eight per cent., and give first mortgage on real estate situated in the famous "blue-grass region" of Ohio; real estate worth $24,000. Address J. SWINNERTON, Marion, Ohio.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED, to invest in a first-class business already established in this City, for which fifteen per cent. will be paid. Address H. E. O., Box No. 143 Times Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI CITY LOAN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE MILLION DOLLARS 7.30 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, redeemable in 1902, principal and interest payable at this bank, in accordance with the annexed advertisement.
Bids at not under par and accrued interest will be opened on the 20th May prox., at 12 o'clock M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1874.

The undersigned, a Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose, offer for sale ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Coupon Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made by this city for the construction of a railroad connecting it with the States immediately South, from which hitherto it has been in a measure isolated, but which, when completed, will add largely to its wealth and population.
The validity of the law under which Cincinnati issues these bonds has been confirmed by two decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the court of last resort.
The city had at the last census a population of 219,000, since largely increased by additional territory surrounding it, and by its natural growth. Its own population, and that of towns immediately adjacent, is not less than 320,000. Its taxable property is $200,000,000. The property directly owned by it is worth from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its total indebtedness is less than $7,000,000. Its annual expenses about $3,000,000, including interest on its debt.
With these facts in view, the bonds proposed will form a very first-class investment.
By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, and by similar acts of Kentucky and Tennessee, through which the road passes, the holders of these bonds are secured by special lien upon the entire road, so that they combine the security both of a mortgage and of a city debt.
Full particulars respecting this issue can be had upon application at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, through which the bonds are offered for sale.

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
R. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, Trustees.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Jersey City 7 Per Cent.
IMPROVEMENT BONDS
DUE IN 1894.

The act which authorizes the issue of these Bonds states that all real and personal estate of the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall in all courts and places be held liable to the payment of both principal and interest. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1874.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS Company, dated June 20, 1869, and known as its Denver Extension Bonds, secured by a lien on the railway from the 394th mile-post to Denver, Col., and on 3,000,000 acres of land; and also the land grant bonds of the company dated July 1, 1870, secured by a first lien on 2,000,000 acres of the lands of the company, from the Missouri River to its 380th mile post; and also the first mortgage bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, dated Aug. 10, 1869, secured by a lien upon said railway and upon 800,000 acres of its lands, are all convertible into or receivable at par with accrued interest in payment for any of the lands by which the said bonds are respectively secured.
ROBERT E. CARR, President.

INVESTORS WILL FIND IN THE FINANCIER of TO-DAY a full presentation of the recent very important decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of
REES vs. CITY OF WATERTOWN, WIS.
THE FINANCIER also contains a variety of investment and financial news, and articles on the Veto of the Currency bill, and the case of Platt & Boyd. THE FINANCIER should be taken by investors, bankers, and business men generally. Published Saturdays, at $5 per year; 15 cents per copy. Publication office, No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 25th April, 1874.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May next, (preparatory to the annual election for Directors,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees, to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, 3D AV. AND 57TH ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms, on Tuesday the 12th day of May, next. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 579, for nine shares of Eagle Fire Company, of New-York, stock, standing in the name of Randall J. Powers. Application will be made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate.
G. W. POWERS, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.
A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, May 2.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due Nov. 1, 1873, on the sinking fund bonds of this road will be paid by the undersigned on presentation at the Atlantic State Bank, Brooklyn.
Such payment to be a discharge of coupons.
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, ELBERT FLOYD JONES, Trustees.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., April 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE WAR BOUNTY LOAN bonds issued by the State of Michigan, maturing on May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874. AND. H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of Government tax on and after the 1st day of May next.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable to shareholders on and after the first day of May next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashiere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, May 7, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.
To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.
Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the bureau.
The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.
Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, will not be received.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.
As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:
No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, rigging, lacing; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.
The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 33, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 71, 73, 85, 87, 88.

BOSTON.
Nos. 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 53, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 16, 18, 24, 32, 42, 43, 44, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 35, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 23, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 32, 33, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT IRON I BEAMS AND COLUMNS,
FOR THE
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal until 10 A. M. FRIDAY, May 3, 1874, for furnishing the Wrought Iron I Beams, Columns, Separators, and Angle Irons, for two stories of one shop at this Arsenal.
The Beams are required for floors, and the floors must be of the same general character as those already built.
The Beams required are 15", 12", and 9", both light and heavy.
The columns must support: some 60,000, some 80,000 pounds. For further details apply to the Commanding Officer of Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.
The Columns and Beams for one story are required to be delivered before July 1, 1874, and those for the other before July 1, 1875, if required by the Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal.
Bidders will state the price per pound throughout, delivered on cars at the Rock Island Arsenal.
Payments will be made on delivery of the Iron, or as soon thereafter as funds shall be furnished for the purpose by the United States.
Ten per cent. on each partial payment will be deducted until the fulfillment of the contract.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals should be addressed to the Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron."
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., April 11, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:
Wood, Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, at the following-named posts: Louisville, Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Ky.; Nashville, Humboldt, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville and Mount Vernon, Ala.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Fort Johnston, Fort Macon, and Raleigh, N. C., and St. Augustine, Fla.
Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and the terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
THIRD WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 67 Warren st. for school purposes.
Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JOHN A. GILMOUR,
GEORGE ROSSITER,
FRANCIS F. FELLERS,
DAVID HOLLIS,
GEORGE WOLF,
Board of School Trustees, Third Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., May 25, 1874, for furnishing the
FRESH BEEF
required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station and New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 M. on the 25th day of May, 1874, for all the fresh beef that may be required by the Subsistence Department at this post during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
Information and conditions obtained of
J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.
Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FREDERICK GERMANN,
FRANCIS COAN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock 2d May next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered for immediate use, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
10,000 gallons best quality Lard-oil, in well-coopered casks of about forty gallons each, to be delivered to the Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to his inspection.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors of the above company offer for sale the following
OLD MATERIAL:
300 tons chilled car-wheels.
300 tons plates, bolts and nuts.
70 tons wrought locomotive driving-wheels.
166 tons shop scrap.
100 tons cast scrap-iron.
20 tons rail slivers.
Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Old Material," will be received by the undersigned up to 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1874.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.
JOSEPH PRICE,
General Manager.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 23, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR VENTILATING THE building occupied by the New-York Produce Exchange are invited by the Board of Managers, and will be received until the 1st of May next. Application for further information should be made to the Superintendent.
By order CHARLES SPEAR,
Chairman Committee on Rooms and Fixtures.
S. H. GRANT, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS B. HEWITT, AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.
f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF, Administrators.
ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.
n8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD, JULIUS P. CHILD, Executors.
f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, Executors.
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.
d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-1aw6mS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New Bond st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States and Canada. Note.—Same and trade-mark on each bottle.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, May 9, at 1 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN. Passengers and freight.
And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Passengers for San Francisco per HENRY CHAUNCEY, hence 25th inst., can have choice of taking new iron steam-ship COLIMA from Panama for that port direct, or by the commodious steam-ship ARIZONA, calling at Central American and Mexican ports.
Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:
ALASKA....April 18
CHINA....May 2
....May 16
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13
China, Saturday, April 25	Java, Saturday, May 16
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, 25th April. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.
NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Saturday..April 25	Ethiopia, Tuesday...May 5
California, Tues....April 28	Italia, Thursday....May 7
Castalia, Thursday.April 30	Utopia, Saturday....May 9
Australia Saturday...May 2	Victoria, Tuesday..May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND....April 17	SWITZERLAND....May 9
VADERLAND....April 24	NEDERLAND....June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
CYBELE....April 29	SWITZERLAND....April 15
VADERLAND....May 27	NEDERLAND....May 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin....$90	Second Cabin....$60
Steerage....30	Prepaid Certificates....32

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., Apr. 25, 12 M.	Queen.Sat., May 9, 10 A.M.
Egypt..Sat., May 2, 3 P. M.	Canada.Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER......Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL....April 27
CORINTH....May 15
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA....April 29
ATLAS....May 15
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA....SATURDAY, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA....SATURDAY, May 2
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat....May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....June 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....LACHESNEZ....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE....SURMONT....Saturday....May 16
VILLE DE PARIS....Saturday....May 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, May 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....April 25
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....April 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)...May 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS

are issued to every part of the world at reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares.
They can be had with steam-ship tickets by any line, or without them, as the passenger prefers. They give their holders privileges which ordinary tickets do not; they do not require their holders to travel in large parties.
Cook's Irish Tourist Tickets can only be obtained in this country; they cover every Irish and Scotch line.
Cook's Hotel Coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates.
Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours; price 10 cents.
Next personally-conducted party to South of France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., leave on steamer Egypt, May 9; 100 days' first-class travel and hotels, $650, gold.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP, by the "American" and "Red Star" line of steamers.
Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON THROUGH LINE.—On and after MONDAY, April 20, a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, and limited to a fixed number of passengers, will be run between New-York and Washington, via Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, for the accommodation of through travel, as follows:
WASHINGTON LIMITED EXPRESS will leave New-York 9:30 A. M.; arrive Philadelphia, 12:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 2:55 P. M., and Washington, 4:10 P. M.
NEW-YORK LIMITED EXPRESS will leave Washington 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 10:43 A. M.; Philadelphia, 1:30 P. M.; arrive New-York at 4:10 P. M.
The fare by this train, including charge for Pullman parlor cars, will be from New-York to Philadelphia, $4 25; New-York to Baltimore, $8 50; New-York to Washington, $10; being an extra charge from New-York to Philadelphia of $1; to Baltimore of $2 30, and to Washington of $2 50.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 25th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 24th	12:00 M.
Tues., 28th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 27th	2:00 P. M.
Wed., 29th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 29th	6:30 A. M.
Thurs., 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 30th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Fri., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 2d	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Current rate of interest SIX per cent. per annum.
Interest payable in January and July of each year for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous to the first day of January or July.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing 1st of each month.
Assets....$3,059,015 06 | Surplus....$261,919 14
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencin the first of every month.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. *If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to*
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 6 NORTH 7TH ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES.
CAST-IRON FLANGE HEATING AND STEAM PIPES.
STOP VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS.
All sizes.
FIRE HYDRANTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.

THE FEAST OF THE DEDICATION,

April 19-26, 1874.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26,

10:30 A. M.—Morning prayer and tenth anniversary sermon, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector of the church.

3:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the parish. Sermon by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Penn.

7:30 P. M.—Devotional service and sermon, by Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York City.

The pews in this church will be rented for a term of one year and six months, beginning with May 1, 1874, and ending Nov. 1, 1875.

No pews will be sold.

On Monday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, the choice of all the pews in the church will be sold in the church to the highest bidders.

Diagrams of the building, showing location and rent per annum of all pews, will be found at the door every evening.

The church will be open for inspection every day, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Persons desirous of connecting themselves with the congregation, who, for any reasons, may not desire to rent pews, are requested to communicate their names to the Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., No. 323 Madison av. Ample provision has been made for such families, of which they will be informed by correspondence.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"Truth and Falsehood." Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Sunday, April 26, Bible Class, Dr. Thomson's, at 5 o'clock. Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. G. M. Hamilton, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, of this City. Union Daily Prayer-meeting, at 4 o'clock. Young Men's Meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORner 14th st., Sunday, 10:30, scientific sermon, by S. P. Andrews; 7:30, laws of spirit communion, Prof. B. Grant; 2:30 to 5 P. M., Sunday-school. Preaching and religious conference, No. 25 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th sts.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancy and Rivington sts., Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and Childrens' Church at 3:30 P. M. Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., of Philadelphia, will preach at morning service, the Rector in the afternoon.

ABBOTT.—REV. W. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

A MEETING OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY OF the City of New-York will be held in De Garmo Hall, corner 5th av. and 14th st., on Saturday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock. All in sympathy with the movement, without regard to sex, are cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Religion in the After Life." Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church (D. V.) on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach Sunday, 26th, morning and evening. A temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, 26th inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of Boston, will preach.

A GRAND CONCERT BY THE CELEBRATED Carolina Singers at Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st west of 9th av., Wednesday evening, April 29.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching April 26, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL

M. E. CHURCH.

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

REV. WM. H. THOMAS,

PASTOR,

Will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BISHOP RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, at 7:30 P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. P. Abbott, at 10:30 A. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to our pews.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE CHURCH OF MOUNT Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Coming Everlasting Kingdom of God—Its Nature, Location, and Time." Seats free.

BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD A CONFIRMAtion at the new Calvary Chapel, on East 23d st., near 3d av., Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Pastor, on Sunday, April 26, at 7:30 P. M. Seats always free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER PARK av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., will preach on Sunday 26th inst., at 11 A. M. and the Pastor at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. On Sunday, May 3, the hour for second service will be changed from 7:30 P. M. to 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 26th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-commun[i]on and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral), 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday morning and evening. Scriptural baptism will be administered. All are invited. Galleries free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "The Word of God a Living Word."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,461 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. J. F. Waterhouse, of Boston, will preach morning and evening.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in the Mission Building, 7th av., corner of 18th st. Services in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. "Help a Source of Hope."

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN a pleasant village in New-Jersey, one hour from City; can be furnished to two gentlemen and wives, or three or four gentlemen, or four young persons. For particulars, address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York.—Services at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 41st st., Sunday evening, April 26, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. B. B. Leacock will preach. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., near 8th av., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and all are welcome.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock by the Pastor, Dr. Thos. Armitage. Baptism in the evening. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Dr. Lee will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Communion services at the close of the sermon. Come, and welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services held every Sunday, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of children. Public invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. W. H. McCreary is expected to preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. on Sabbath, April 26, 1874. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Fight with Evil."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—Psalms 63, 3: "Because Thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise Thee." Children's meeting at 4 P. M., with an address by the Pastor.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Superintendents' class will meet in the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting Room on Tuesday, April 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bible-class Teachers are invited. Lesson for May 3, "The Five Offerings."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 7:30 P. M., the closing sermon of the series of the Pilgrim's Progress. Theme—"The River of Death." In the morning, at 10:30, Rev. Aaron Perkins will give a review of sixty years' ministry. His old friends and parishioners are especially invited to be present. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. G. M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH TO young men Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Cloud Falling and Cloud Lifting."

REV. BISHOP R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday morning at 10:30 A. M. An invitation extended to all.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday morning and evening. Temperance prayer-meeting 4 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, (PASTOR,) WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free, and all are welcome.

SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.—THE very best Sunday-school Song-book. By W. F. Sherwin and S. J. Vail. One hundred and sixty pages, splendid hymns, choice music, tinted paper, superior binding. Price in boards, 35c.; $30 per 100. A specimen copy in paper cover mailed on receipt of 25c. Ready May 1. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. To-morrow—Sermon at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 7:45 P. M. At 3 P. M. the Bishop will administer confirmation. The services and address will be interpreted for deaf mutes. Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIX NEW SONGS IN PAMPHLET FORM, for SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES, from SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY, by Sherwin and Vail. Price, $2 per 100. Specimen copy of the above and six sample pages of the book mailed for three-cent stamp. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—WM. H. Falconer, Esq., will lecture on Monday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, upon his "Travels in Southern Europe in 1873." The proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets, 25 and 50 cents.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. W. P. Corbit, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers visiting the City cordially welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder F. H Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Nature and Destiny of Man, and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st. Rev. Dr. I. O. Murray will repeat by request, a discourse on "The Difficulties of Unbelief," in this Church to-morrow evening, at 7:30.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. M. King.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV and 10th st.—Mr. Francis J. Parry, of the Senior Class, Hamilton Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The River of God." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"To Young Men." All are cordially invited, and strangers will be made welcome.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF New-York will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th st., east of 4th av., Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10:30 o'clock. All the seats in this church are free.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN congregation having purchased the building known as the Jewish Synagogue, in West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., public worship will be held there on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Pulpit will be occupied by the Pastor, A. Stevenson, D. D.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the Sunday-school room of Calvary Church, 4th av., near 21st st., on Thursday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock.
J. H. HOMLES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Thos. H. Burch will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith, will preach at 7:30 P. M. The seats are all free; strangers specially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching, morning 10:30, afternoon 3:30, by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. Demarest. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. S. McCord on Sabbath, April 26, at 10:30 and 3:30.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS—BY A thoroughly competent girl to fill either position, or to do both if required; is a neat and quick waitress, and a thorough chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Call or address N. K., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, very tidy girl; has best of reference; understands the care of silver, can set an elegant table, &c.; is a good, capable chamber-maid and an obliging servant; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—A colored young woman; is a good chamber-maid and waitress, and very fond of children; also a good seamstress; can furnish the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; or as laundress; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, (Protestant,) as chamber-maid; expert at her duties; best City reference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A New-England woman, aged thirty-five, and daughter, eighteen, together, in a private family; mother is a good cook and laundress; daughter, chamber-maid and waitress; are competent, very excellent servants, and not above a servant's place; willing to leave the City; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG North of Ireland women as cook and chamber-maid, with five years' reference where they have lived together; the party to be seen; are thoroughly competent and obliging; will make wages less an object than a good permanent place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent meat cook; no objection to the country; can take charge of milk and butter if required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A thorough family cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, &c.; is an excellent baker, and makes a variety of desserts; is willing to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER OR separate; City or country; are first-class servants and thoroughly capable; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and laundress; have several years' recommendations for civility, honesty, &c. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR for general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish young women, fully capable in their line of duties; for City or country; have good references as trustworthy, respectful, and obliging. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; can do anything in the way of cooking; is strictly temperate and obliging; steady place desired; no objection to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; understands meats, soups, game, bread, pastry; reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; expert at her business in all its branches; best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls in a private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meat, soup, poultry, game, desserts, jellies, ice cream; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situations may provide themselves with the best, of all nationalities, by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A HIGHLY-EDUCATED French lady; would like a position as governess or as lady's companion; no objection to travel; highest reference given. Call at No. 11 East 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY COUPLE would like to take care of a house during the family's absence in the country; have the best City reference from their last employer. Address Mrs. Cahill, No. 213 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO general work; is reliable and obliging; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will give reference, and wants a place where she can be permanent; willing to conform to the ways of the household; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE OF TIDY, USEful young girls; can do house-work to suit in City or country; have good references, and wages no object, only steady homes. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do general house-work. Call at No. 1,414 3d av., between 80th and 81st sts., third floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH laundress; flutes, puffs, and does ladies' fineries in superior style; furnishes best of reference, and wants a place that will be permanent; willing to go to the country, and can do the laundry work for a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; does up linens and all kinds of fineries in superior style; excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE would wish to find a place for a first-class laundress. Call at No. 14 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, either washing or ironing on Mondays; best City reference. Call or address No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable English Protestant young woman, who is very careful and attentive to children; is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE FRENCH girl as nurse, &c.; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; has good reference and will go to the country if desired. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, who will not object to grown children; has excellent reference. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—AT THE GRAND CENTRAL EMPLOYment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN person to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; has the best reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL OF INTELLIGENCE and thorough English education, speaking French fluently, as seamstress and take charge of growing children; understands music; City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 22d st.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best references. Apply at No. 214 East 28th st., second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, having one child; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk or take care of vegetable garden; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work; best reference. Address for two days D. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 52 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; good size, with seven years' excellent reference; married; can drive four or tandem; City or country. Apply or address for two days J. M. O., at saddlery, No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; single, sober, trustworthy man; careful coachman; first-class City references. Address (present residence) for two days M. G., No. 324 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; seven years' City reference; will be found willing in every respect; country preferred. Call or address J. P., at Major Green's Riding Academy, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; willing to make himself useful; five years' reference; country preferred. Address P. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-four years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, repair roads, mow lawns, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; best of City and country references; in first-class family. Call or address Richard Lane, No. 215 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE MAN, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; a first-class groom and driver; best of references; no objections to the country. Address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN giving up his residence in the country wishes to recommend his coachman, who is a good driver and understands thoroughly the care of horses. Address J., Box No. 2,022 Post Office.

COURIER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, TO travel with a family in Europe as courier or traveling servant; he speaks four languages; has the best reference, and is willing to pay his own sea passage. Address E. N., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRIVER—FOR A PHYSICIAN, BY A YOUNG MAN from Sweden; reference from present employer. Address Frederic, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FARMER AND DAIR —POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an English man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man is experienced in all parts of farming as done in England and Canada; also understands the care and breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, &c.; wife is a good dairy woman; understands the care of poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, POULTRY, Cook, &c.—By a man and wife, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, care poultry, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL gardener in all its branches, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; none need apply without glass; can be well recommended; Swiss married man. Call or address J. Conrad, No. 128 Eldridge st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE a position as janitor in a public or private building, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; satisfactory reference furnished. Call or address House, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

REV. JOHN H. HOUGHTON, OF TRINITY Church, New-York, would be obliged to owners of buildings if they would correspond with him when in need of janitors. Several families, thoroughly capable can be recommended.

STENOGRAPHER.—AN EXPERIENCED STENOGrapher is open to an engagement; highest references. Address J., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, aged twenty-eight years, who can take care of and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, and generally handy about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR—OR ANY POSItion where honesty and integrity is required, by a useful and handy man of strict temperance habits; has the best references for honesty, industry, &c. Address J. Jenyns, No. 625 West 46th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS WANTED to take orders in this City and vicinity, for WARDEN'S "Private Life and Public Services of SALMON P. CHASE." Show full record as to experience, abilities, &c., and write at once to
WILSTACH, BALDWIN & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 141 and 143 Race st.,
Cincinnati.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the stationery and small-ware business, who does not fear work or long hours, and who would be willing to establish a newspaper and periodical route in one of the finest neighborhoods in the City. Honesty, with the above qualities, indispensable. To such a young man a fair compensation will be paid. Address STATIONERY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A Protestant cook, washer, and ironer, (German preferred.) Apply, with City references, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A BOOT AND shoe house; must be a good writer and quick at figures. Address, (with references,) in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,056, Post Office, New-York.

EXPERT WANTED.—BOOK-KEEPER AND ACcountant, to settle a partnership. Address JOHNS, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH-MAKER; best of reference required; young man preferred. S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.—NOUVEAUTES.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed, noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF BONNET, PONSON, &c.; THE VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY going abroad, consisting of a pair of bay horses, sixteen hands, very stylish and well matched; landau, coupe, and phaeton by Brewster & Co. of Broome st.; clarence by Lawrence, all in excellent condition. Can be seen at private stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, TENTS, BLANKETS, mule-collars, harness, rubber covers, canvas, waterproof horse covers, canvass, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—DOG CART AND HARNESS, LITTLE used, imported from England. Particulars at office of Glenham Hotel, 5th av.

TO LET—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE; DESIRable accommodations. Apply on premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

STABLE TO LET—SIX CARRIAGES, SEVEN stalls. Apply at No. 17 West 44th st.; rent, $1,200.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WILLARD HOUSE, HYDE PARK, MASS. —For family boarding, new, neat, and well furnished as healthy location as there is between New-York and Boston; five trains from New-York daily; trains hourly to Boston. Prices for board $7 to $12 per week, according to rooms, all very pleasant and airy; rooms en suite or single. Address E. A. ROSS, Willard House, Hyde Park, Mass.

FURNISHED HOME TO RENT IN NEWARK; a well and fully furnished suite of rooms for housekeeping; handsome house, attractive location, and healthy neighborhood; four minutes from depot to New-York; rent very moderate to a reliable party. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 11.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OWNING an extra large and elegant residence, near Madison square, would let, with board, a very fine suite of rooms to a small family of adults of position and means. Address, with name and residence, OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Having taken the above house, newly fitted up, are ready to make arrangements with parties moving previous to the 1st of May; table and location good; suites for families and rooms for single gentlemen.

PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—A LARGE front basement or parlor floor, with extension, on 33d st., near 5th av. The entire second, with kitchen; also, single rooms. Address DESIRABLE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

26TH ST., NO. 44 WEST.

Two large rooms on the second floor, bath-room and closets, with good board, in a small family; terms $8 to $20 per week.

THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, OR PARlor floor, furnished for light housekeeping, containing hot and cold water, with privilege of bath-room and stationary tubs; rent moderate. No. 40 West 9th st., between 6th and 5th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE two gentlemen with good board and desirable rooms; West 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address L. L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for Summer, year, or temporarily; Summer prices.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, FURNISHED, without board, a pleasantly-located back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small, first-class families, Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; prices moderate; table first class. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished room on second floor with a private family of adults; terms reasonable. Call at No. 16 West 24th st.

TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two or three gentlemen can find pleasant rooms with board; also room suitable for a physician's office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

A private family will let their second floor, two large rooms, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM Lexington av.—Room or suite, with or without first-class board, in a well-furnished house with owner.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON second and third floors to let, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS IN SUITE or singly can be obtained with board. References exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals; highest reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT room, third story, to rent, with board; Summer prices; references.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 65, WEST.—BOARD with nicely furnished rooms en suite and separately. References.

PARTIES SEEKING COOL, QUIET, PLEASANT rooms for the Summer, with good board, call at 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A parlor floor of three large rooms, bath, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEmen only. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, for the Summer or year. No. 24 West 39th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1, 1874. This hotel has been rebuilt and refurnished. A number of large rooms are now being fitted up for families, who can be accommodated at very low rates.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for the remainder of the Spring and Summer months; location must be below 30th st.; west side preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEman and wife in a strictly private family in Orange, Orange Valley, Montrose, or Summit, N. J.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, W. W. WRIGHT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY; SEND full particulars and prices to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. All persons seeking good accommodations suited immediately.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SIDEWALK AND PAVEMENT BUSIness; an excellent opportunity for a man with small capital to purchase the good-will, material, and implements of this business, established seven years, and having no opposition. Call on C. W. HUNT, Room No. 70, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—ACTIVE INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED business of good record. Advertiser's character and capacity will be satisfactorily established. Address, stating nature of business offered, and amount of capital required, A. R. M., Box No. 341 New-York Post Office.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, PLANING MILL, &c., all or share for sale low; special inducements offered to a capable buyer with means, who can have time and a loan to enlarge business. Address H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

A WELL ESTABLISHED HOUSE-FURNISHING hardware store; heater and slate and metal roofing establishment; house, lot, tools, and fixtures complete; now doing a good business. Address H. BUSINESS, Morrisania Post Office, N. Y.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636, Hudson, No. 779 Greenwich sts, and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Superior accommodations for furniture, pianos, paintings, mirrors, and other family property; placed in separate rooms; always accessible; goods received and delivered day and night; carting, packing, and shipping promptly executed. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, Office No. 593 Hudson st., near 12th st.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF JOHN C. ROBERTS, who resided in New-York City in 1837, or those of Mason Thompson, or one Horatio N. Fowler, if living, will please communicate with R. STUART WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 132 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—LOHENGRIN TO-NIGHT.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
LOHENGRIN—NILSSON.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 25, at 7:30 o'clock,
LOHENGRIN.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..............as..............ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, Signors DEL PUENTE, Herr BLUM, NANNETTI, &c.
New and splendid costumes, scenery, mise en scene, augmented chorus and orchestra, military band, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
MONDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7:30,
LOHENGRIN—LAST TIME, (POSITIVELY.)
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7:30,
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.
Mme. NILSSON, Mme. LUCCA, Miss A. L. CARY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MIGNON—(By request)—LAST TIME.
Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

THE BEST SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE opera, Miss Cushman, and all theatres, at TYSON'S Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. FLORENCES.
THE FLORENCES' FAREWELL TO-DAY.
☞ Last Matinée TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1:30 o'clock.
☞ Last Performance THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
On each occasion Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will appear in their renowned characters of Bob Brierly and Emily St. Evremond in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
MONDAY, April 27—OLIVER DOUD BYRON in his great new play, DONALD McKAY!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
TWELFTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.
☞ Tickets now on sale at the box office. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
The programme prepared for this occasion is of remarkable merit, and the artists engaged are
☞ MME. ILMA DI MURSKA, ☜
☞ Signor CAMPANINI, ☜
of the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company.
DOWNING'S entire famous
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
also appears. Programme published in to-morrow's *Times*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25,
Miscellaneous Selections.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,
Selections from "Macbeth."
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,
Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9,
Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
NOTE.—The second part of each Reading will consist of Miscellaneous Selections.
Morning Readings at 2. Evening Readings at 8.
Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for any of the single Readings for sale at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Miss MATHILDE E. TOEDT,
(Violiniste,)
prior to her departure for Europe,
at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st. and 4th av.,
MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1874,
assisted by the following artists, who have generously tendered their services:
Mme. GULAGER, Soprano.
Mr. J. GRAF, Tenor.
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Bass.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. R. L. HERMAN, Conductor.
and the
ARION GLEE CLUB.
Tickets and reserved seats to be had at the theatre ticket office, Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at the hall on the night of the concert.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
Nos. 31, 33, and 35 East 4th st.
SUNDAY, April 26, 1874, at 8 P. M. precisely,
THIRD CONCERT.
Miss Elise Heiss, Soprano; Mrs. J. Becker, Soprano; Mrs. E. Unger, Alto; Mr. H. Brandt, Violin; Mr. J. Graf, Tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, Basso; Mr. A. Keller, Baritone.
Admission for non-members on introduction, $1 each.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.
"By the Brook," 50 cents, J. R. Thomas; "Oft in the Stilly Night," quartet, Thomas, 40 cents; "Bedouin Song," sung by Mr. Whitney, Pease, 40 cents; "Rosebud Dainty and Fair to See," Pease, 35 cents; "Willie's Ship," "Two Pathways," both by Tours, each 50 cents; "Mulligan Guard Quadrille," 50 cents; for four hands, 75 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

ARE YOU FOND OF TRAVEL?
Then go to ROBINSON HALL TO-NIGHT,
and you will be delighted.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (TWENTIETH.)—SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8, and closing at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, County of New-York.—ADAM NEIDLINGER, Henry W. Schmidt, and Henry Claussen Jr., plaintiffs, against GEORGE BRUCKNER, and Agatha Bruckner, his wife, Ernst A. Schreck, Charles Dietrich, and Pauline, his wife, John E. Schreck, and Alberta, his wife, Gottlob Gunther, Andreas Dold, Abraham Kuhn, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Wolff, Charles Heinzel, Valentine Frees, Sebastian Westerman, James C. Anderson, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Morrisania, George Reinhardt, Sigismund Kauffman, Alfred Knapp, Wright Knapp, Valentine Knorr, Emil Schultz, Robert W. Tailer, Peter Leuk, Johannes Carlsen, William Schlessinger, William C. Steinkampf, The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, William H. Bradley, Wilder H. Pray, George F. Drew, and Louis Bucki, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Courthouse, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap18-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.
2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.
3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.
5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.
GEORGE S. STUDWELL.
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FEODORA LOWIC and KATHARINA THORNSKY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1874.
PRENTICE & MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the 24th day of April, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
PRENTICE & MATHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ap25-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, New-York County.—HATTIE A. CROWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CROWELL, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant, William P. Crowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
EDMUND YENNI, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap25-1aw6wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874. THE EVENT OF 1874.
GRAND OPENING.
THE EVENT OF 1874. THE EVENT OF 1874.
P. T. BARNUM'S
THE EVENT OF 1874. THE EVENT OF 1874.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
THE EVENT OF 1874. THE EVENT OF 1874.
AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
THE EVENT OF 1874. THE EVENT OF 1874.
POSITIVELY
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
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MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
THE EVENT OF 1874.
THE EVENT OF 1874.
THE EVENT OF 1874.
THE EVENT OF 1874.
THE EVENT OF 1874.
OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 26TH AND 27TH STS.
Erected and Equipped at an expense of
NEARLY ONE MILLION
DOLLARS!!
THE LARGEST COLLECTION
OF
RARE AND COSTLY LIVING WILD ANIMALS
IN THE WORLD.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
the most magnificent and dazzling spectacle ever witnessed in this country.
HURDLE AND FLAT RACES,
GYMNASTIC ACTS,
PONY, ELEPHANT, CHARIOT,
AND CAMEL RACES.
NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!
Orchestra, $1; Balcony, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, holding four, $6. Box office open from 8 to 4 o'clock.
Grand parade of the valuable stock forwarded by Mr. Barnum from Europe,
SATURDAY MORNING,
from Hippodrome, through 26th st. to 3d av., to Bowery, to Canal st., to Broadway, to 14th st., to 5th av., to 49th st., to Madison av., to 27th st.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss NEILSON,
who will appear on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
IN HER FAMOUS INTERPRETATION OF
☞ JULIA, ☜
In Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
a characterization that has been pronounced a fitting companion picture to her world-renowned personation of Juliet.
In consequence of the great demand for seats to witness
MISS NEILSON'S
GREAT RENDITION OF
☞ JULIET, ☜
it affords the management pleasure to announce it for
THREE MORE REPRESENTATIONS,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1874,
MISS NEILSON'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND, for the last time..............Miss NEILSON
On MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1874,
The young American tragedian,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
will make his first appearance at this theatre in Dr. Montgomery Bird's classical tragedy, in five acts, entitled
THE GLADIATOR.
SPARTACUS......................Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:20.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
THE
GREAT
PLAY,
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!!
ENTHUSIASM
UNPRECEDENTED!!
LAUGHTER
AND
TEARS
IN
ALTERNATE
PAROXYSMS!!
THEATRE
CROWDED
TO THE
DOORS.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.........as....CAPT. MONTAIGLIN
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE..........as....MONSIEUR OCTAVE
Mr. JAMES LEWIS...............as.....................JOVIN
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG..as.....................REMY
BIJOU HERON.........as..........ADRIENNE
Miss ADA DYAS..................as.............RAYMONDE
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT...........as......................MANON
Miss MINA VARIAN.............as...................BONETTE
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT...as....MADAME GUICHARD
ALPHONSE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—CHARLES FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LAST MATINEE AT 2.	LAST TIMES OF THE eminent actor, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, in the great sensation, THE GAMBLER'S CRIME, or the MURDER ON THE HUDSON.	LAST NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27—Benefit of the gifted actress, Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28—Benefit of the young comedian, Mr. T. W. KEENE.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
OPEN FROM 1 TO 5, AND FROM 7 TO 10 P. M.
The realistic cyclorama of
LONDON IN 1874,
is now on exhibition with effects surpassing those introduced in Paris.
Admission $1; no extras.

ERIN—CROMWELL.
IRELAND, THE EMERALD ISLE,
The Giants Causeway,
and the beautiful Lakes of Killarney,
TO-NIGHT, April 25, at 8 o'clock,
AT ROBINSON HALL, 16th st.
VERSAILLES, TUESDAY, April 28.
PARIS MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.

LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT APPLETON, Jr., and EDWARD HASLAM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Robert Appleton, Jr., and Edward Haslam, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. ROSE, Jr., and ALBERT WILKINSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. —Dated New-York, April 24, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap25-1aw3wS*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that HORATIO F. WINSLOW, of the City of Newark, N. J., hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Dated Newark, N. J., April 8, 1874.
RILEY W. BOND, Assignee.
GUILD & LUM, Attorneys, 800 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
ap11-1aw3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES W. KING, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. THOS. W. DAWSON, Assignee.
ap25-1aw3wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
137th to 144th
PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.	SATURDAY, April 25, at 1:30, 21ST MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29,
Benefit of Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.,
146th performance of LED ASTRAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF
THE VETERAN,
in consequence of a continuation of
THE COMEDY SERIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
will appear in his original character of
LEON DELMAR.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. B. ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
T. W. Robertson's exquisitely beautiful comedy
SCHOOL,
After most careful and elaborate preparation, and with
A CAST
HITHERTO UNEQUALLED
will be the next production, and will be presented early in the ensuing week.
Box-book open two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

728 BROADWAY	GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.	730 BROADWAY

GLORIOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
Mr. S. A. SWALM..............................Proprietor
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.................................Manager
Acting Manager..................Mr. GEO. H. TYLER
Treasurer.............................Mr. M. L. SUTTON
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
The great Grimaldi,
GEO. L. FOX,
in his Great Comic Trick Pantomime of

EVE at 8.	HUMPTY DUMPTY AT HOME, Introducing his WORLD OF WONDERS.	MAT'S at 2.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEES
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..............JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SCHUMAN'S
TRANSATLANTIC NOVELTY COMBINATION.
ALL THE WONDERS OF THE OLD WORLD.
The LOVELL & ALMONTE PANTOMIME COMBINATION.
BENEDETTO, PHENOMENON OF 1874.
SCHULZE, MASKS AND FACES.
THE MAN FLUTE. THE FAMOUS ACROBATS.
J. B. JOHNSON, ENGLAND'S CHAMPION SWIMMER.
THE SKATERS, WITH Mlle. FREDRIKA.
Prof. BROWN AND HIS EXTRAORDINARY VELOCIPEDE AGGREGATION,
WITH EIGHT BEAUTIFUL RIDERS.
ALL NEW FACES. ALL NEW ACTS
ALL IN THE PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE.
REGULAR PRICES.
LAST SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
FAMILY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

PARK THEATRE.
Corner of 22d st. and Broadway.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR THIS AND EVERY EVENING IN
LOVE'S PENANCE.
Seats may be secured in advance.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 25, at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr.............................Manager
The successful historical play,
LA MARJOLAINE.
Mr. F. F. MACKAY..............as...............ROBESPIERRE
By permission of A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre.
Miss FANNY FOSTER..........as..........LA MARJOLAINE
A PURE PLAY, WITH A SPLENDID CAST.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 1:30 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Symphony E Flat..Mozart
Aria, O Pardon Me, My God. Passion Music........Bach
Violin obligato by Mr. B. LISTEMANN.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Variations on a theme by Haydn, (new)..........Brahms
Aria, Dove sei amato bene..............................Handel
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Vorspiel, Die Meistersinge von Nuernberg........Wagner
Symphony No. 7, A, op. 92..........................Beethoven
Admission tickets, $1 50 and $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
"Love Waltz," "Veteran Polka," and "Galatea Waltz," all by Thomas Baker, 50 cents each.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF Norwich University offers the best advantages to those students desiring to fit themselves for college or business. Classes limited. The Principal of this Department will receive a few pupils who can remain under his charge through the Summer vacation. The superior merits will be stated in a circular. Term begins April 9. Address
Prof. CHAS. DOLE, Northfield, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF TEN YEARS' EXperience in teaching in this City, desires engagements for the Fall as visiting teacher in families, or would form small classes; thorough instruction given in English branches, Latin, French, and music. Address S. B. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened, at the Controller's Office, on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leases of franchise or right to maintain and operate certain ferries in and about the City of New-York, as follows:

1. From slip north of and adjoining foot of Grand st., East River, to South 7th st., Brooklyn.
2. From James slip, between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, to Bridge st. and South 8th st., Brooklyn.
3. From Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn.
4. From Houston st., East River, to Grand st., Brooklyn.
5. From 23d st., East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.
6. From 92d st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.
7. From Chambers st., North River, to Pavonia, New Jersey.
8. From Desbrosses st., North River, to Jersey City.
9. From Whitehall st., East River, to North Shore, Staten Island.
10. From Christopher st., North River, to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

For full information see advertisement in [illegible]
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
New-York, Controller's Office, April 24, 1874.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STOCK MARKET.

A RECOVERY FROM THE DEPRESSION OF THURSDAY—TWO SMALL FAILURES IN THE GOLD ROOM.

The stock market has partially recovered from the depression of Thursday. The bears made no further effort yesterday to pull down prices. Many of them had purchased large blocks of stocks at low prices, and it is now their interest to become bulls, which some of them did yesterday. The market opened with a slight advance on the previous day's final quotations, and gradually gained several points. Confidence seemed to have been restored, and prices remained firm during the entire day, and the closing prices show an advance of from one to four per cent. Western Union opened at 69½ and closed at 71⅝; St. Paul opened at 34¾, held firm during the day, and closed at 37⅞, and Pacific Mail opened at a decline of ⅝, but soon recovered and kept steadily advancing until it reached 43, at which figure it closed. Union Pacific advanced from 30⅜ to 35⅛; Lake Shore from 73¾ to 76⅛; Wabash from 38¾ to 42¼, and Rock Island from 97⅛ to 99⅜. North-western closed at 47⅛, being an advance of nearly four per cent. on Thursday's quotation; New-York Central opened firm at 97¼ and closed at 98⅝, and Erie made a slight advance from 34¾ to 35¼. Gold opened at 111¾, but soon advanced to 112⅜, closing at 112¼. Two unimportant failures were announced in the Gold Room. Mr. John A. Zerraga failed for something under $20,000, but his brokers immediately effected a settlement with him, granting a short extension of time. Mr. Zerraga met with a good deal of sympathy in the street, as he is a man highly esteemed by all who have had dealings with him. His brokers are satisfied that he will be able to meet all his engagements. The other failure was caused by a Mr. S. H. Osborn not meeting his engagements, but the amount is insignificant.

A MIDNIGHT INSPECTION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Lambton Lorraine made an inspection of the Fire Department of the City at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the invitation of the Fire Commissioners. The object of the invitation extended by the Fire Commissioners was to afford Capt. Lorraine an opportunity of observing the practical operations of the department, and with the view of illustrating its effectiveness thoroughly, the contemplated visit was kept secret. By appointment, Fire Commissioners Hatch and Perley, accompanied by Alderman Van Schaick and Mr. Laimbeer, of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, met Sir Lambton Lorraine at Delmonico's on the termination of the St. George's dinner, on Thursday evening, and they then proceeded to visit the engine-houses in Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth streets. Subsequently they visited the St. Nicholas Hotel, which is a central station, and Capt. Lorraine pulled the alarm-box calling the brigade of that district to that point. A proper estimate of the time employed in bringing the engines to the alarm-box was taken, and the attention of the visitor was specially directed to the harmonious manner in which all the parts of the department—engines, ladders, hose, &c., were set in motion. The self-propelling engine was the first to arrive on the ground, and it was specially noticeable that in one engine-house where the men were in bed, nineteen seconds after the alarm-bell was sounded they were dressed and had the horses harnessed. Sir Lambton Lorraine expressed himself very much gratified with this exhibition of the efficiency of the department, observing that the discipline was admirable, and that if there was anything he particularly admired it was discipline. He thought that the system of employing men permanently in the Fire Department was much preferable to the system obtaining in London, where men were paid per hour.

DARING BURGLARY IN EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.

The residence of Mr. Peter Lang, No. 126 East Fifty-sixth street, was visited by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of $900 worth of jewelry and a quantity of valuable wearing apparel. Mr. Lang reported the robbery to Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, who detailed Detectives Rielly and Williamson, with Special Officer Titus, of the Nineteenth Subprecinct, to investigate the affair. The officers proceeded to the house and made a thorough examination of the premises. They found the house had been entered through the scuttle, the thieves having entered the unoccupied house No. 118 East Fifty-sixth street, and traveled the roofs of the intervening premises until they reached the roof of Mr. Lang's residence. It was also ascertained beyond a doubt that the thieves must have had an accomplice in the house that was robbed, as the scuttle had not been fastened on the night of the robbery, thus making the task of the thieves an easy one. After entering through the scuttle the thieves descended to the bedrooms on the second floor, and breaking open the wardrobes and bureau drawers, secured the property, and made their escape with it in the same manner in which they had entered the house. On making inquiries it was learned that James Edwards had been formerly employed about the house to light fires, &c., and was discharged in February last. On the Wednesday previous to the burglary he came to the house with the ostensible purpose of seeking re-employment, and remained about the house for several hours. He was suspected of having been concerned in the robbery, and yesterday morning was arrested by Detectives Williamson and Rielly. On being searched a knife with a broken blade was found in his pocket, and in the house near the front door a piece of a knife-blade was discovered. James Hamilton, a colored man, employed as a watchman in the unoccupied house, was also arrested on suspicion of complicity with Edwards in the robbery. In his possession was found a slung-shot. Both the prisoners were taken before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, where an examination was held. The evidence against the accused was insufficient to hold them for the burglary. Edwards was discharged, and Hamilton was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of carrying a slung-shot.

A "MILITARY EDITOR" TRIED FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Henry D. Johnson, Jr., who described himself as "a military and scientific writer, agent for breech-loading rifles, and contractor for supplying arms to the Cuban Republic, and formerly military editor of the *Sunday Mercury*," was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that during the Summer of 1871, Major Augustus P. Green, instructor of horsemanship, missed from the State Military Riding School, on West Thirteenth street, at different times, seventeen carbines, a number of pairs of riding pantaloons, swords, sashes, belts, a pistol, three pairs of epaulets, the property of military officers, a set of sleeve buttons, and other property, amounting in all to the value of several hundred dollars. An attendant named Carroll, who was suspected of being the thief, and the prisoner had access to the riding school. Johnson sold two pairs of epaulets and a sash to James McKinney, military equipper, No. 141 Grand street, for $15, saying they had been given him by a friend on Gov. Fenton's staff, and one pair of the epaulets was subsequently identified by Gen. Liebenean as his property, which had been stolen from the riding school. A number of witnesses testified that they had purchased rifles from the prisoner at cheap rates. The prisoner, in his own behalf, told a dreadfully mixed-up story of the manner in which he had come into possession of the property sold by him, and appeared exceedingly anxious to let the jury know that he was a military writer, traded extensively in military equipments, and had had a number of confidential transactions with officers of the National Guard. He indulged in rambling explanations, and was with difficulty induced by District Attorney Rollins to answer correctly the questions put to him in the course of a severe cross-examination. He stated that the rifles sold by him had been given to him by an armorer in the State Arsenal, and that the epaulets and belt purchased by McKinney had been given to him at the door of the *Mercury* office by a strange man who said that Major Green had recommended prisoner as a good person to dispose of them. This man he had never been able to discover. The prisoner contradicted himself repeatedly, but the jury, nevertheless, gave him the benefit of a doubt and brought in a verdict of not guilty. Johnson was then remanded to the Tombs to await trial on a second indictment for grand larceny, which has been found against him.

THE FURNITURE SWINDLERS.

Some months ago Dealy & Cunningham, dealers in furniture on the "weekly and monthly installment plan," sold to L. E. French, an insurance agent, residing at No. 108 Washington street, Jersey City, and having an office at No. 165 Broadway, a quantity of goods valued at $360. After making payments amounting to $130, Mr. French, as he claims, by reason of absence from the City, failed to meet one payment, when Dealy & Cunningham took possession of the furniture under a provision of the chattel mortgage, and also retained every penny of the money paid. Mr. French, on his return to the City endeavored to effect a compromise, but failed. Dealy & Cunningham agreed, however, to let him have the same old furniture at the same old price, if Mr. French would consent to give them a mortgage on a parlor suite, valued at $125 and a piano worth $500. This extraordinarily liberal offer Mr. French was forced to accept. The papers were drawn up, the furniture delivered, and another default in payment followed, with the usual result. Dealy & Cunningham foreclosed the mortgages, and at the sale purchased the parlor suite for a small sum and the piano for $225. Mr. French yesterday called at the store of Messrs. Dealy & Cunningham, on Third avenue, and created a disturbance. An officer was called in, and Mr. French was arrested. A member of the firm named yesterday afternoon applied at the Yorkville Police Court for a commitment on a charge of obtaining goods by trick and device, when the foregoing facts were elicited. It was claimed that the alleged false pretenses consisted in the fact that the piano was not the property of Mr. French, but belonged to Horace Waters & Co., who it is stated, have begun an action for the possession of the same. Justice Wandell denied the application, and intimated pretty plainly his opinion of the transaction.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

TWO MEN INSTANTLY KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS FATALLY INJURED BY THE FALLING OF A HOUSE.

An old frame building on Stockton street, near Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, to which a story had just been added, and which was being made ready for the residence of its owner's family, fell at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, crushing in its fall eight or nine workmen, two of whom—Thos. Burns and Moses Osborn—were instantly killed, and a number of others fatally injured. The building was formerly located at the corner of Myrtle and Marcy avenues, where it was used as a lager-beer saloon known as the "Railroad Shades." A few years ago it was moved to its present location. It was owned by Mr. John Brown, of this City, who recently engaged Moses B. Osborn, master mason, and Thomas Burns, proprietor of the plumbing establishment No. 1,734 Fulton street, with a number of carpenters, to reconstruct the dwelling. The improvements had progressed as far as raising the building to the height of three stories. Yesterday morning a carpenter undertook to widen the front doorway. As the sill was sawed in two, the frame parted, and the excavations of the plumbers below having weakened the structure, the building fell with a crash. An alarm was promptly sounded, and a scene of wild confusion immediately ensued. Fire-engines Nos. 9, 10, and 14, and Truck No. 2, were summoned, under the supposition of fire. News was immediately conveyed to the Sixth Subprecinct Station-house on Flushing avenue, and Capt. Buckholz promptly dispatched Sergt. Beecher and a large force to the spot. On their arrival, orders were issued for the clearance of the débris. The force employed in removing the fallen timbers soon removed the dead bodies of Mr. Burns and Mr. Osborn. Their remains were horribly mangled. Undertaker Edward M. Wunder, of Broadway, corner Yates avenue, removed the remains of Mr. Osborn to his rooms, and the body of Mr. Burns was conveyed to his residence in the city ambulance. The following is a list of the more serious casualties:

Moses Osborn, boss mason, No. 719 Bushwick avenue, killed. Taken home.

Thomas Burns, boss plumber, No. 1,734 Fulton street, killed. Taken home.

Samuel Davis, Lexington avenue, corner of Stuyvesant avenue, internal injuries. Taken home in an ambulance.

Thomas Ledwith, mason, No. 979 De Kalb avenue, ankle and ribs fractured. Taken to Eastern District Hospital.

O. P. Murdock, mason, No. 81 Ryerson street, leg and arm fractured and scalp wounds. Taken to Eastern District Hospital.

William Hogan, Kosciusko street, scalp wounds. Taken home by friends.

Mathias Holshart, a carpenter, who was at work on the third floor at the time of the accident, escaped with slight injuries, as did also Thomas Tibbles, a laborer, and John E. Walters, a plumber's helper. Large crowds assembled at the scene of the accident, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. The Police arrangements, under the personal supervision of Superintendent Folk, were admirable, and the work of removing the débris and taking out the bodies was performed by the firemen, ably assisted by the Police officers with ceaseless activity. The exact number of men engaged in the building at the time of the accident could not be ascertained, and this fact gave rise to vague rumors of missing men, which served to add to the excitement. Walters, one of the men who escaped, made the following statement: "I am a plumber, and was working this morning in the basement of the building when the walls began to peel and I got frightened. There was another workman in the room with me, and I said to him, 'Jim, where is Jack, the boss?' He said, 'He is up stairs,' and I ran up to where he was on the second floor, and told him about the cracking. Osborne laughed at me, and said, 'You —— little fool, go back to your work, the building is all right.' So I went down stairs again, but when the cracking began again, I ran after Osborne and told him. Then he got angry and sent me down stairs again, but I hardly got into the basement when the windows began to break. I called to the men and ran up to the front stoop and jumped down into the street just as the building fell. The boards struck me on the heels, but I ran across the street and so escaped."

The cause of the accident appears to have been the cutting of the main sill of the building for the purpose of widening the front entrance without propping up the sides. It appears, however, that no attention whatever was paid to the requirements of the law in altering the building. At the Fire and Building Department there is no record of any permit being granted for the alteration, nor of any application for a permit. Up to a late hour the firemen and Police were still at work on the ruins, and it is generally believed that a laborer, who was engaged yesterday by Mr. Osborne, and a boy, who was at work on the third floor, are still buried under the débris. Samuel Davis and Thomas Ledwith are so badly injured that their recovery is very doubtful. The remainder of the injured men will probably recover. The time for the inquest has not yet been set. An investigation will at once be made by the Department of Fire and Buildings into the cause of the accident which has resulted in such terrible loss of life.

FOOT RACE FOR $500.

The foot race for $500 and the championship of the State of New-Jersey, between John Thomas, of Newark, and Thomas Wallace, of Orange, was decided yesterday afternoon at Waverly Trotting Park, New-Jersey. Thomas is a native of New-Jersey, thirty-one years of age, stands five feet ten and one-half inches in height, and weighs, in condition, 140 pounds. His opponent, Thomas Wallace, is five feet eight inches, and weighs 145 pounds. He is a well-known pedestrian, and has been victorious in numerous contests. A large crowd assembled to witness the race, sporting men from this City, Newark, Trenton, and Philadelphia being largely represented. Betting was in favor of Thomas, and the Newark and New-York delegation offered odds of $100 to $80 on their protégé. The conditions of the match were for the men to run 100 yards "standing start" for $250 a side and the championship of New-Jersey. At 3:45 P. M. the athletes, dressed in short trunks, spiked slippers, and white shirts, toed the mark. All being ready, they received the signal to "Go," amid the greatest excitement. Wallace bounded away first, at a dashing pace, one yard ahead of the Newark champion. They maintained this position until twenty-five yards had been run, when Thomas put on a tremendous spurt, closed the gap, and came up with his fleet-footed competitor. An exciting struggle ensued, and both men strained every nerve. At fifty yards they were side by side. On coming up the homestretch the race was exciting, and Thomas, urged on by the shouts of his friends, increased his speed, and twenty yards from the finish put on a series of brilliant spurts, and dashed across the score two feet ahead of Wallace, and won the race. Time—10½ seconds.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

The subcommittee recently appointed by the Butter and Cheese Exchange to investigate the manufacture of artificial butter and adulteration of the pure article yesterday submitted a report, showing that an article manufactured from suet or tallow had been sold during the past year as a substitute for butter, by respectable merchants. In the opinion of the committee, the least attempt to adulterate butter with any foreign substance whatever would cast a suspicion upon the quality of the whole production, and immeasurably injure the marketing of it, particularly for export. In view of this fact the committee recommended the adoption of resolutions condemning any process of adulteration, and the fraudulent attempt to sell such product for pure butter, and requesting dairymen, merchants, and others interested in the legitimate trade throughout the United States and Canada to report to the Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of this City, all instances of this practice that may come within their knowledge, for exposure through the authority of the Exchange. The report was unanimously adopted.

DWELLING IN UNITY.

The special meeting of the New-Brunswick, N. J., Presbytery, which was called in Trenton to settle the Bound Brook Church difficulty, did not succeed in settling it. The whole trouble originated from the introduction of a new set of hymns, &c., to which the choir leader, who is also an Elder of the church, objected. He refused to allow the hymns to be sung, and an effort, which he said was instigated by the devil, was made to remove him. He also charged that John Smalley, one of the persons who urged his removal, was in the habit of laughing when he (the Elder) prayed. Charges and counter charges were then made, until the entire church became divided on the subject, and it was found necessary to call a special meeting of the Presbytery. After discussing the subject for almost an entire day, the Presbytery was unable to give any decision, and a resolution was adopted that all the Presbyterians in Bound Brook should come together on a certain day, and fast and pray, and petition the Lord to enlighten them as to their duty in the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JERSEY CITY FERRY.

A drowning accident of a peculiarly sad character occurred last night at the Communipaw side of the Central Railroad Ferry. A party of young people came over on the 8:15 boat from New-York on the way to a friend's house in Bergen, where they intended having a surprise party. When they reached this side, a young lady, named Louise Mackey, about eighteen years of age, and who was one of the merriest of the party, accidentally fell overboard as she was leaving the boat and was drowned. The accident is attributable to the negligence of the company in not furnishing proper safeguards for the protection of passengers. The ferry slip is entirely too wide for the boat, and the passengers are compelled to walk over a narrow plank to reach the dock, and besides there is not sufficient light at the dock. The unfortunate young lady on leaving the boat evidently did not see the plank and walked into the open space between the boat and the dock. Her body was recovered several hours later and taken to Brady's Morgue to await the action of County Physician Nuck. The latter, on ascertaining the facts, immediately ordered an inquest to be held, and Coroner Parslow was given charge of the case. Miss Mackey resided at No. 259 West Thirty-ninth street, New-York, and was the daughter of a widowed mother.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

JAMES PARTON'S ADDRESS AND DR. SAMSON'S LECTURE.

The two hundred and fortieth regular lecture of the Liberal Club was delivered last evening at Plimpton Hall by Rev. Geo. W. Samson, LL. D. The subject was "Modern European Civilization in its Influence on Law, Illustrated in the Code Napoleon and in English Legislation." The usual routine proceedings were conducted by W. J. Ormsby, Jr., the retiring President, who subsequently introduced his successor, Mr. James Parton. After thanking the club for electing him, and comparing himself to *Kent* in the play of "King Lear," as one who could keep honest counsel and was diligent, Mr. Parton said that he possessed one quality for the chair of the platform on which he stood. It was his hearty approval of the main objects of the Liberal Club, which was to discuss subject of concern to them as men and citizens, with absolute freedom respecting all honorable convictions, while expressing their own without reserve. The human race seemed overweighted, burdened beyond its strength, so that after perhaps 100,000 years' residence upon earth the race remained very ignorant, not too wise, and not very safe or contented. These things being so, man's duty seemed to be perfectly clear amid the contest of opinion, and it was that they must stand by one another, for as far as he could see there was no help for man but in himself. One way in which this could be done was by meeting as in the Liberal Club for frank discussion, welcoming all eccentricities of opinion, believing nothing because many believe it, or because it had been believed for a long time, tolerant of everything except intolerance, and objecting to nothing except ill humor. The speaker continued that besides being inhabitants of the globe, the members of the Liberal Club had the advantage of being citizens of the United States—the only land on earth where just such a club could exist and where the most extravagant opinions could be discussed with perfect good humor, because with perfect freedom. It could not be denied that our governmental machinery here had been creaking a good deal lately, and needed some repairs. It was such an organ as the Liberal Club which could prepare the way for the remedial measures the Government stood in need of. It must have occurred to the members of this society, said Mr. Parton, that we are upon the verge of a general reaction from what are usually called liberal rights—the Government by the people for the people. In the United States the conversative reaction was powerful, and would not delay to make itself manifest. Almost every newspaper in New-York was conducted in the interest of reaction. In the question between employer and employed the sympathies of the press were generally with the capitalist. These signs of the times he did not fear, for he knew how much indisputable truth there was in the conservative view of politics, and that progress to be lasting must be slow, must often be retarded, and occasionally brought to a dead stand. In conclusion, he remarked that the Liberal Club was anxious only that the truth should be established, and that those institutions should alone prevail which were most in accord with unalterable facts.

The lecture and regular debate followed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That when arrests are made for violations of health ordinances, notice thereof be forthwith given by telegraph from the station-houses to the Central Department, and delivered by the telegraph operators at the Central Department at the rooms of the attorney and counsel of the Board of Health, to the end that the attorney and counsel of the Board of Health may appear and prosecute the offending parties.

Resolved, That the honorable the Common Council be and are hereby respectfully requested to establish one or more public pounds for the impounding of stray animals in each of Precincts Thirty-three, Thirty-four, and Thirty-five, comprised of the territory lately annexed to the City of New-York.

Communications were received from Superintendent Matsell, informing the board of the services of Capt. Irving and Detectives Farley and Sampson in the detection and arrest of E. D. C. Mackaye, charged with sending forged letters to Vice President Wheelock, of the Stock Exchange, with a view of "bearing" the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, in January last; also in the arrests made by the same officers of John Steurer, Tilly Miller, and John Onthouse, implicated in the recent escapes from Sing Sing Prison. The Superintendent also called the attention of the board to the arrests of the masked burglars by Detectives Elder, King, Lyon, and Fields. The board made honorable mention of the officers named, and Detectives Elder, King, Lyon, and Fields were allowed to receive $200 each from Mr. R. S. Emmett as a reward for their services in arresting the burglars who robbed his residence near New-Rochelle.

Patrolman Henry Newbauer, of the First Precinct, was dismissed the department for having been intoxicated while on patrol. The resignations of Patrolmen John Holscher, Fifth Precinct; John W. Ringhausen, Seventeenth Precinct; and Daniel E. Brown, Twenty-fourth Precinct, were accepted. Ex-Capt. Joseph H. Petty declined the position of telegraph operator, and the President was empowered to appoint a telegraph operator at the rate of $800 per annum. Sergt. Henry J. Miner, of the Sanitary Company, who has been detailed as telegraph operator at the offal dock, foot of West Thirty-eighth street, was transferred to the Thirtieth Precinct, and Patrolman John Murphy was detailed as telegraph operator at the offal dock. Roundsman Walstead, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was allowed to receive $250 from Postmaster James, as a reward for having arrested a man for robbing street letter-boxes while he was a patrolman in the Eighteenth Precinct.

AN ORPHAN BOY BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

William Dish, a news-dealer, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, charged with assaulting an orphan boy of sixteen, named James Allen, whom he had taken into his service from an orphan asylum. The boy intelligently told his story, stating that on the 17th of August last he returned from serving a route for Dish, and was brutally assaulted by his employer in consequence of the non-delivery of a paper. Dish threw the boy down, struck and kicked him in the face, and further punished him by taking off his clothes and locking him up in an attic room, while the model guardian and his wife went on a pleasure trip to Hoboken. The boy also testified that his eyes were blackened and swollen by Dish's blows, and remained so for several months. The prisoner did not deny the assault, but stated that he only wanted to make the boy hurry up in order to go to church. The jury promptly found Dish guilty of assault, and he was remanded for sentence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The homicide cases of Patrick Pickott, John Hafnagel and John J. Gillen, were on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. At the opening of court District Attorney Rollins moved the respective cases for the purpose of having them peremptorily set down for trial by Recorder Hackett. By consent of counsel on both sides, the cases of Gillen and Pickott were set down for Tuesday next, and Hafnagel's case for Thursday..... The case of Mary Connolly, indicted for her inhuman treatment of the little waif, Mary Ellen Wilson, will be tried on Monday next.....Samuel Harrison, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.....Jacob Vetter pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

Albert Peck, of Flushing, Long Island, at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon took his gun and went out into a vacant lot to kill a mad dog, which had been running at large for several days past. Upon his return he went into a bedroom up stairs, and there, concealed in a closet, was a strange man, who, seeing he was discovered, made a spring, attempting to wrench the gun from Mr. Peck's hands. A short scuffle ensued, in which the burglar was worsted, and he then made a move as if to draw a pistol. Mr. Peck, seeing this, brought his gun to his shoulder and fired, but owing to an imperfect aim he missed the man. He was then preparing to empty the other barrel, when the burglar turned to a window which stood open, and, without hesitation, sprang out and struck the ground with a dull thud. The family ran outside and there found the burglar with his neck broken, he having struck upon his head and shoulders. The name of the deceased man could not be ascertained, but from papers found in his possession it is thought he was a resident of Goerck street, New-York.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The unfavorable weather of the last few days has materially retarded the progress of base-ball in this vicinity. The Union Grounds, which heretofore have always been thrown open for practice on April 1, is now in such a slushy state after the recent rains that it is extremely doubtful whether any games will be played on it before the regular championship contest between the Mutual and Athletic Clubs, which takes place on May 9. It will require at least a week of constant labor and care to remove the soft mud and put the "in-field" in condition fit for play. The amateur players, who usually open the season about this time of the year, have not as yet commenced practice to any extent. The Prospect Park Parade-ground, which is also extensively used by Brooklyn players as a ball-field, has been remodeled and thrown open since April 1. The improvements, which have been made at the instigation of the Commissioners, include the putting of a new fence behind the catcher's position on each of the many grounds into which the field has been divided. The Commissioners will also provide bases and plates for clubs that have secured permission to occupy a ground.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The disbursements by the Controller's Department yesterday amounted to $135,958 52, and the total receipts were $28,002 52.

Benjamin A. Mills, indicted for violating the Election laws, furnished $1,000 bail, yesterday, in the District Attorney's Office, to appear for trial.

Geo. Spence, a fireman, fell overboard yesterday morning from Pier No. 9 North River and was drowned. His body was carried out by the tide and was not recovered.

Isaac and Henry Goldstein were charged before United States Commissioner Osborne with having committed fraudulent bankruptcy. They were held in $22,000 bail each.

Patrick Burns, of No. 523 Henderson street, Jersey City, fell into the lower hold of the steam-ship Alabama, at Pier No. 36 North River, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Militia of Greenpoint and the Eastern District were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, on Bedford avenue, last evening. The troops presented a fine appearance.

John Fahey, of No. 521 West Twenty-sixth street, fell from the roof of a freight car at the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, at St. John's Park, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Charles Mackey, who had served a year's imprisonment upon a conviction for mailing an obscene publication, had his fine of $500 remitted by the President upon proof of his inability to pay it.

John Sullivan, indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree, gave $2,000 bail in the District Attorney's Office yesterday, and was released. Dennis Hogan, of the First District Court, became bondsman for Sullivan.

Detective Patrick J. Leahy, indicted for the shooting of Michael McNamara, and the policeman, Doyle, who murdered the young woman, his affianced, will be arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next.

In reply to an application from the Corporation Counsel, Alderman Ottendorfer has offered offices in the *Staats Zeitung* Building for the use of the Law Department, free of rent, during his official connection with the Common Council.

Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder, attended by a number of engineers, visited the Hempstead Reservoir yesterday to inspect the work. The Mayor will send a communication to the Common Council in connection with the matter next Monday.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff John Lyon, indicted for complicity in the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, of Virginia, was discharged in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the evidence against him being insufficient to secure a conviction.

The Painters' Lodges Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 11 have passed resolutions denouncing the action of the master mechanics in endeavoring to enforce the ten-hour system, and recording their determination to maintain the Eight-hour law, as enacted by the State Legislature.

Judge Blatchford yesterday signed the decree and perpetual injunction in the suit of Baker against Reynolds for an infringement of the Ware patent ear muff. The plaintiff claims $10,000 damages, and the matter has been given to a Referee to ascertain the amount of loss.

A little girl named Anna Worst, aged twelve, was kidnapped by two men from a school in West Flushing yesterday afternoon. She has dark hair and eyes, is of slim build, and wore a red hood, light sacque, and plaid dress. A general alarm has been sent out by the Police.

Ignatius V. Herrera, the Cuban who was arrested Wednesday on a charge of stealing a gold watch and other valuables from a compatriot, named Ignatius Perez, was yesterday examined before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and honorably acquitted.

The matter of the application of Florence and Philip Steiner for letters of administration on the property of their sister, Debora, was adjourned again yesterday, on account of the absence of counsel. The Surrogate set it down peremptorily for the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of May.

Dr. MacDonald, chief of the medical staff of Blackwell's Island, having reported to the Commissioners yesterday that there was no danger of infection from small-pox, the Commissioners therefore ordered that the hospital be declared open, and the orderlies return to their duty.

The German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District at their meeting Thursday passed resolutions condemnatory of the present Police system, advocating an independent and non-partisan board, and requesting the Mayor to reappoint Commissioner Russel.

In the suit of Mallet against the City, already noticed in THE TIMES, and which was to recover damages for the interruption of the flow of water to his mills on Croton River, during the construction of the reservoir at Boyd's Corners, the plaintiff has obtained a verdict in his favor for $897.

The class in botany of St. John's Free School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by their Principal, Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, went on a botanical excursion to Pamrapo, N. J., Thursday. They found abundance of flowers, including violets, hepaticas, and anemones, but no sanguinarias or arbutus.

The New-Haven Steam-boat Company's new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam has resumed the 3 P. M. trip from Pier No. 25 East River. This company contemplates making a landing at Twenty-third street, East River, for the convenience of up-town residents, on the opening of Summer travel.

John Sperry, a resident of New-Jersey, was robbed of his watch and some money by Mary Sullivan, at No. 42 Grand street. The woman was arrested by Officer Sullivan, of the Tenth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

A charity concert was given last evening at Mrs. Benedict's school, No. 7 East Forty-second street, in aid of the Howard Mission. The entertainment, which was under the direction of Prof. Wm. M. Semnacher, consisted of selections from Mozart, Liszt, Beethoven, Gounod, Mendelssohn, and Wagner, and a variety of recitations.

The Oddfellow anniversary, which falls upon to-morrow, will not be celebrated by the order in this City with any procession or demonstation this year. One of the lodges in Hoboken will give a banquet on the occasion, and a number of members from this City will be the guests of their Hoboken brothers, and take part in the celebration there.

United States Commissioner Stillwell left for Washington last evening to give testimony before the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to alleged whisky fraud cases. He was subpœned to bring with him two indictments against Simon Herman, and also the records of the court, showing that a *nolle prosequi* was entered to each of these indictments.

Officer Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, entered the house No. 424 West Forty-first street, yesterday, where he suspected a policy game was being carried on. He captured the proprietress, Mrs. Ella Kauffman, immersed in tickets and blanks all appertaining to the lottery business. Mrs. Kauffman was held in $500 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, for trial.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, held at the institution, Washington Heights, yesterday, after the transaction of routine business the Secretary announced that thirty-five children were sent to Illinois last Monday in charge of the City agent. About 500 of the children were present, and songs, recitations, and other entertainments were given by the boys for the amusement of the Directors and guests.

The differences which had heretofore existed between the Panama Railroad Company and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Company yesterday, Mr. Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Company, was elected to a similar position in the former corporation, thus placing the management of the two companies under one control, with identical interests.

About 700 of the scholars of the Cooper Union assembled last night at the school-room for the purpose of receiving certificates of proficiency, the result of the examination. Six hundred or more certificates were awarded, twenty ladies being among the recipients, and were distributed by Prof. Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Director of the School. Peter Cooper, A. S. Hewitt, John A. Parsons, Prof. Plympton, and others were present, several of them making addresses to the scholars.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of "Good Fellows," of the State of New-York, was held yesterday at No. 26 Delancy street. The Grand Master, H. Knief, presided. The Secretary's and Treasurer's report for the year past were received, showing that the order has in this State now twenty-nine lodges and three degree lodges, with a total membership of 2,116. The receipts during the year amounted to $107,433, and the expenditures to $18,660 71, of which $10,409 10 were expended as relief to sick members. The entire capital of the order now amounts to $52,371 33.

BROOKLYN.

The April term of the City Court closed yesterday. The May term opens on Monday.

Bids will be received up to next Monday for county bonds to the amount of $634,000, offered for sale by Treasurer Gardner.

It is understood that measures are to be taken by the city to prevent the pollution of streams running into the conduit which supplies Brooklyn with water.

Mr. J. W. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works, reports that the Hempstead Reservoir can be completed with the appropriation already made.

The office of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent has been created by the Board of Health and Dr. Wyckoff, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, elected to the position thus made.

The Board of City Works have posted a placard on their office door announcing that no more laborers, papers, rammers, or horses and carts, are required by the department.

There were 222 deaths during the week ending April 18, 1874, being twenty-seven more than the previous week and fifty-two more than the corresponding week of last year.

The body of a man about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, with smooth face and black hair, was found floating in the water foot of Broadway yesterday morning.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, for the Executive Committee which managed the Charity benefit at the Academy of Music on the 7th inst., reports the total receipts at $3,898. This amount has been distributed among various charities.

John Carmody, who was arrested by the Police in connection with the Panormo murder, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday, and after examination on the charge last preferred, of having burglar's tools in his possession, discharged from custody.

In the suit of Ellen S., wife of Ethelbert S. Mills, Judge Tappen yesterday ordered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover possession of the Post Office building, which it was alleged had been purchased with money belonging to the Trust Company taken by Mr. Mills. The decision will not effect the $35,000 mortgage on the building, or any other lien on the property.

LONG ISLAND.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the grocery store of Michael Daly, at Little Neck, Long Island, was consumed by fire. Loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of New-York.

Rev. Thomas Harris is about to sever his connection with the Presbyterian Church at Shelter Island, with the purpose of assuming the pastorship of the Congregational Church at Greenpoint, which has for some time been without a Pastor.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County, Judge A. B. Tappen presiding, will convene at Riverhead on Monday. The calender is the largest that ever came before this court, numbering seventy-three cases, some of them of importance. It is expected that the Kelsey murder cases will come up.

While Constable Roe, of Flushing, was conducting the notorious shawl-thief, Rosa Spain, to the County Jail at Hempstead, yesterday morning, she made her escape in the coolest manner possible. The constable had stepped outside the North-side Railroad Depot, where they were waiting the arrival of the train, and Rosa improved her opportunity by walking off in another direction. Her absence was not discovered until some minutes after, when it was too late to effect her capture. She has been operating in Flushing and vicinity for some time past with considerable success, and many families in New-town village have been victimized.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 400 persons have signed a petition to the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and West Farms Horse Railroad Company to extend their tracks from West Farms to Mount Vernon.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Sing Sing, and the following officers elected: J. M. Ryder, President; W. H. Caine, Vice President; William Flewellin, Secretary; Welcome Place, Treasurer; H. N. Curtis, Librarian.

At the annual meeting of the Bedford Farmers' Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Artemus Whitlock, President; Oliver Greene, Vice President and Librarian; Joseph Barrett, Secretary and Treasurer; James Wood, Corresponding Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND.

Most of the Pastors of the Methodist Church on the island were changed by the late conference. Among the new appointments are the following: Trinity Church, at Factoryville, Rev. G. B. Taylor; Grace Church, at Port Richmond, Rev. W. G. Gill; Summerfield Church, at Mariner's Harbor, Rev. A. M. Palmer; Kingsley Church, at Stapleton, Rev. A. M. Simpson; Bethel Church, at Tottenville, Rev. H. D. Opdyke; St. Paul's, Amboy road, Tottenville, Rev. M. Daly.

The Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Retreat, at Stapleton, held their annual meeting yesterday, at the office of the institution, in this city, and elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: C. Henry King, Physician in Chief; E. A. Holland, Chaplain; Capt. Joseph Perkins, Secretary, and John R. Floyd, Clerk. Mr. Davis A. Edgar, Jr., whose office was recently abolished by the board on the score of economy, showed the Trustees in figures that the crops raised by him last year on the farm attached to the institution more than paid his salary, and they immediately reinstated him by a unanimous vote.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total debt of Jersey City at the present time amounts to $12,660,775.

The trial of the Newark officials and contractors for conspiracy to defraud the city, was continued yesterday in the Essex County Courts, Judge Depue presiding.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey yesterday confirmed the sale of the Montclair Railroad, and the Receiver executed and delivered to Mr. William A. Guest a deed for the property.

Lyman Moore, a cattle-dealer at the abbatoir in Jersey City, attempted to jump on a ferry-boat yesterday afternoon, missed his footing, and fell into the river. He was rescued with considerable difficulty.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Newark Conference Seminary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Geo. J. Ferry, President; Rev. J. K. Bun, Secretary, and Rev. C. S. Coit, Treasurer.

A burglar's den has been discovered in the loft of an old country school-house in Bergen County, in which was found a quantity of silver-ware, household articles, clothing, and a scientific instrument, worth about $300.

At an election for officers of the Rutgers College Boating Association, the following were selected: Charles H. T. Krueger, President; Thos. D. Swift, Vice President; Louis A. Schenck, Captain; H. A. Hendrickson, Lieutenant; George M. Williamson, Treasurer.

The Binghamton express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was delayed nearly seven hours Thursday night in consequence of the sinking of a canal-boat in the draw-bridge at Beavertown. The passengers were transferred to a freight train, and reached Hoboken some time after midnight.

Eugene Malcomb, who was yesterday sentenced at Elizabeth to fifteen years in State Prison for assaulting a young girl whom he enticed from New-York City, opened an artery in his arm, and nearly succeeded in committing suicide. He claims that the girl was a bad character, and states that he belongs to one of the best families of Virginia.

David Terwilliger, a conductor on the Littleton avenue line of horse cars in Newark, was arrested Thursday night on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Elizabeth Tinstin. The complainant alleges that the conductor demanded her fare after she had paid it once, and on her refusal to pay a second time took hold of and shook her violently. She says she was in a delicate condition at the time, and sustained serious injury in consequence of the treatment she received at his hands. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Col. Robert O. Tyler, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. F. D. Sewall, Internal Revenue Supervisor for New-England, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and Wm. H. Clifford, of Portland, Me., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. W. P. Craighill and Col. G. V. Henry, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Andover Theological Seminary, are at the Everett House.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived at the Astor House last evening, from Boston, and left on the 9 o'clock train for Washington.

Ex-Congressman S. N. Pettis, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Wm. Suddards, of Philadelphia, and Surgeon James Suddards, United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market fairly active, and prices steady and firm; sales of good to choice shipping Steers at $5 30@$5 70; Extra, $6 12½@$6 40; Stockers, $4@$4 80; shipments, 2,400. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market moderately active, but a shade easier at $4 75@$5 25 for inferior to common; $5 35@$5 80 for medium to choice, with a few extra Philadelphia at $5 95@$6 05; shipments, 8,500. Sheep dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 480.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 24.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 19@19½ reals per arroba. Exchange active. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 109@110 premium; Short Sight, 112@113 premium; 60 days, gold, 135@136 premium; on London, 164@165 premium; on Paris, 134@135 premium. Spanish Gold, 244@245.

[Advertisement.]
THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—James Kilgour, John M. Henderson, Robert Davis and lady, C. W. Whittlesey and lady, Mrs. Smith, Peter Taylor and lady, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Scott, Miss Kattie Scott, Miss Hattie Scott, Miss Myra Scott, Rev. Jas. M. Campbell and lady, Miss Annie K. Campbell, Master John M. Campbell, Master James F. Campbell and infant, Miss Mary Rugg, Wm. R. Farquhar and lady, Miss Farquhar, John Farquhar, Wm. Farquhar, Miss Janet Farquhar, Miss Jane Farquhar, Wm. C. Mann, A. P. Milne, Richard Irwin, Wm. Mackay, Miss D. Mackay, Miss Isabella Gairn, Thos. McIlwraith.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. M. F. Brown, Norman Wm. Brown, John Chas. Tromp, Miss Mary Lens, George Thomson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:07 | Sun sets.....6:50 | Moon rises..2:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:01 | Gov. Island...3:50 | Hell Gate...5:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, April 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Alabama, (Br.,) Flint, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Chester, and Wilmington, A. Abbott; Enterprise, Dibble, Providence via Newport, H. W. Jackson & Son.

Ships Kate Davenport, Ottis, Melbourne and Sidney, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Herald, Davis, Melbourne, Mailler & Quereau.

Barks May Flower, Lanfare, Bridgetown, (Barbados,) D. Trowbridge & Co.; E. A. Cochran, Nickolson, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Breidalblik, (Norw.,) Nielson, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Andes, Lincoln, South Amboy, N. J., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Antoinetta, (Aust.,) Steppanovich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Excelsior, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Sarah E. Kingsbury, Waterhouse, Aspinwall, D. B. Dearboarn; Soli de Gloria, (Ger.,) Weinandt, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co., Charles Fobes, Bradford, Port Johnson, Walsh, Field & Way; Capella, (Norw.,) Wurschmidt, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Tell, (Norw.,) Montensen, Newry, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Milly, (Ger.,) Knuth, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.; William, (Br.,) Jenkins, Harbor Grace, R. P. Curry & Co.; Henry Perkins, Whelpley, Newark, N. J., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados.

Schrs. Rambler, Pettigrew, Governor's Harbor, I. R. Staples; D. H. Bisbee, Anderson, Maranham, G. Amsinck & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall Brothers; David H. Folck, Sawyer, Fernandina, Fla., J. Zittlosen; Mary A. Holt, Higgins, St. Kitts, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; North American, (Br.,) Joyce, St. John's, N. F., Hatton & Watson.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Santa Martha April 6, Savanilla 11th, Kingston 15th, and Port-au-Prince 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. April 15, off Port Royal, spoke bark Zio Catarina bound in; 18th, off St. Nicholas Mole, Wm. Thomas, a passenger, died of chronic dysentery, and was buried at sea; the steam-ship Vicksburg arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 17th inst.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow April 7, via Moville 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, April 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.; experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head seas up to Georges; from thence moderate weather; in lat. 46 20, lon. 46 15, passed several large icebergs.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool April 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Caribou, (of Boston,) Kenney, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sld. in company with schr. Cora, for New-York. April 18, lat. 27 50 N., lon. 79 30, saw brig Gambia, (of Bucksport,) bound N.; 19th, lat. 31 36, lon. 78 30, brig Taviot, (of Halifax,) do.

Bark Prindsesse, Alexandria, (Dan.,) Virdon, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to F. Cuebas.

Bark Lizzy Fox, (of Brixham,) Hurrell, Malagar, 45 ds. with fruit to order; vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Rebecca J. Moulton, (of Boston,) Alwood, Havana 10 ds. with sugar to order, vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ella Warden, Young, Virginia.

Schr. L. V. Ostram, Petty, Virginia.

Schr. Anthony Killer, Greenwood, Virginia.

Schr. H. S. Rowe, Tivennan, Virginia.

Schr. John Brill, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Peiro, Kelly, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Kelly, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Provicence.

Schr. Lottie, Weaver, New-Haven.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, New-Haven.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brook Haven.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Warren.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, New-London.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Eme, for London; barks Christel, for Bremen; Europa, for Hamburg; Charles Forbes, for ——; brigs A. J. Pettingill, for Matanzas; Don Carlos, for Cardenas; Constance, for Antigua; S. P. Smith, for Mayaguez.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Arr. steamers Nova Scotian, from Liverpool; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, from Boston; Wilmington, from New-York; Cadwallader, from New-York; Florence, from Philadelphia; schr. Bill Stowe from Boston.

Cld. steamers McClellan, for Providence; Elizabeth Clark, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Cator, for Rotterdam; Leone Veneto, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Aquidneck, for Rio; Devonshire, for Portland; schrs. S. F. Miles, for Harbor Island; Wm. McGee, for Governor's Harbor; Sarah C. Smith, for Boston; Laura Messer, for Boston; Frank Deemer, for Wilmington.

Sld. barks Liscio, for Cork; Marianna Galalola, for Dublin; brig Antilles, for Sagua; schrs. Charlotte Jameson, for the West Indies; Sophia Hanson, for Bermuda.

BOSTON, April 24.—Arr. barks Prince Arthur, from Melbourne; Hattie G. Hall, from Traponi; brig J. E. Haskell, from Trinidad; schrs. Armada, from Mayaguez; Hortensea, from Pascagoula; James O'Donohue, from Brunswick, Ga.; barge Star of the East, (new,) from Rockland, for New-York, in tow.

BOSTON, April 24.—Arr. steamers Hercules and Aries, from Philadelphia, and Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Sld. steamers Equator, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark David McTutt, for Havre; brig Magdala, for New-York; schr. C. E. Woodbury, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Hermies, Markham, Acacia; brig Romance, from Navasse; brigs Alaska, Evelina, and an Italian bark. Passed out, ships Humboldt; Ellen Goodspeed, for San Francisco; barks Po, for Limerick; India, for Cork; Lina G., Hathhielde, and brig Clara M. Goodrich for Cuba; schr. Eliza Christie for the West Indies.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Arr. schrs. Benjamin Gartside, from Boston; L. A. Van Brunt and Delia O. Yates, from New-York. Cld. schr. J. H. Jordan, for Boston. Sld. schr. Hector, for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—The steamer Chase sailed for Portland last night.

LEWES, Del., April 24.—Arr. schr. [illegible], from [illegible], ordered to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cld. steamers [illegible], for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for New-York; ship Astronomer, for Bremen; barks Valparaiso, for Barcelona and Hortense, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Dallas, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Bolivar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—Arr. schr. David Faust, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Carrie Heyer, for Providence; brig W. Brugman and John No. 2, for Papenburg.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 24.—Sld. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) schrs. Addie Jordan, Grasmere, (Br.,) E. and L. Martz, James H. Moore, Wm. Hill, George Kilburn, Massachusetts, Charles E. Raymond, Helen Mar, Ira Bliss, Idaho, Frank, George P. Trigg, F. W. Alton, Ella May, Neponset, Lizzie W. Hannum, Matchless, Cora Morrison, Wm. H. West, Longwood, Oliver Dyer, Marcellus, Enos B. Phillips, Addie F. Cole, Alice, Lucy J. Keeler, and A. H. Harding.

Wind, N.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 24.—Sld. for the United States: Carl Johann, Virginia, Ariadne, Alert, Demanche, Kosmos, Beethoven, Doris-Gerdes, Skulda, and Henrietta.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst.: Annie Burrill, Adelheid, Sea Gem, Ascida, Venus, Argus, Thos, Prosperite, S. Suppiciti, and Sebastian Bach.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst.: County of Pictou, Cupid, Caspar, Valparaiso, and Ara.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst.: Thatcher, Magoun, Baltic, Grand Duchess, Teviotdale, Sapphire, Jason, Osterlide, and New World.

Also arr. out from the United States: Kochoko.

The ship Abby Ryerson, from Mobile, for Revel, before reported ashore near Helsingfors, has been floated.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The Inman steamer City of Brussels sld. last evening for New-York; all well.

ANTWERP, April 24.—The steam-ship Switzerland sld. at 1 P. M. to-day for New-York.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DIAMONDS
We solicit a comparison of our Diamond stock with that of other dealers, and to enable those who do not reside in Philadelphia to judge of our advantageous prices, we will send for inspection and approval, by express, at our risk and expense, such diamonds as may be desired.
It is to the interest of all buyers of fine Diamonds to make this comparison.

TAKEN FOR DEBT.
A LARGE LOT OF
DIAMONDS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Very Low Prices.
ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Old East India Stones.
SOME RARE GEMS.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO
NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE; PERambulators, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

AN
EXPLANATION.
Purchasers of carriages who may be interested in the traditions of the Trade in this City, will understand the following extracts from the records of the County Clerk's Office, showing the EXACT AGE of the Joint Stock Company advertising itself as the "Old House of Brewster, established 1838."
Extracts from the Record.
"CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF J. B. BREWSTER & CO., DATED JAN. 28, 1870, FILED JAN. 29, 1870: THE CORPORATE NAME OF SAID COMPANY IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE J. B. BREWSTER & CO. THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH SAID CORPORATION IS FORMED ARE AS FOLLOWS: TO MANUFACTURE, SELL, AND VEND CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. THE SAID CORPORATION SHALL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870."
In pursuance of the above, the "Old House" therein described has been doing business as a joint stock company for a period of FOUR YEARS, chiefly upon their claim to the reputation made by us for the name of Brewster, during our EIGHTEEN YEARS' occupancy of the old Broome street establishment. Not content with copying our firm name as closely as the law would permit, they have lately copied our advertisements, and, by other devices, sought to mislead the public, and reap the benefits following a good name, without having done anything to establish it.
BREWSTER & CO.,
Of Broome Street.
Factory, Broadway and 47th st. | Down-town Warerooms, 5th av. and 14th st.

A. RAYMOND & CO
Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
New Styles for Spring
OVERCOATS.
Fine Goods and of New Make.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
53,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
Send for Price Lists.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
beg leave to announce their removal from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
A SPECIALTY
G. L. KELTY & CO. BROADWAY. FIFTH AV.
ALSO, LAMBREQUINS AND LONG CURTAINS.

KURTZ PHOTOGRAPHER, has removed from No. 872 Broadway, to the more spacious rooms of his NEW BUILDING, on Madison square, (East 23d st.)

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.